A NEW LEAF TURNED.

AND THE OLD ONE CLOSED DOWN.

The Gathering of the Diplomats in the White House.—The Chinese Out in Force—The Day in New York—What Atlanta Has Done in the Way of Celebrating the New Year's Advent.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The usual official receptions to-day were all well attended. The executive mansion was thronged with visitors, and the residences of the cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps and many prominent citizens were recipients of very great attention. The reception at the executive mansion began at 11 a.m., the first visitors being the members of the diplomatic corps; no one belonging to the British legation was present as that legation is in mourning on account of the death of Princess Alice. For the same reason Sir Edward Thornton did not receive any callers to-day. Secretary Sherman and General Sherman were also prevented from receiving their friends because of the death, in Ohio, last evening, of their brother, Judge Charles T. Sherman, the father of Mrs. Don Cameron. The blue parlor at the executive mansion, in which the reception was held, presented a magnificent appearance. Prominent among the diplomatic callers were the members of the Chinese legation in full court costume. At one o'clock, after the regular official reception was ended, the gates at the white house were thrown open to the general public. A snow-storm prevailed throughout the day.

New year's day and its customs were observed very generally in New York. Nearly all the stores and places of business were closed.

THE YEAR'S TRADE.

LONDON, January 1, 1879.—The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1878 shows an increase of £808,435 over that of 1877. The Times, in its financial summary for 1878, says that the industries have been disorganized, credit shaken and failures multiplied on every hand. The failures will be nearly five thousand more than last year. Not only have wages been reduced and many thousands of artisans thrown out of employment, but many thousands of those above the artisan class are either in actual want or on the confines of it. The increasing number driven to grant bills of sale on their effects is one significant proof of what is going on in the ranks of the lower and middle classes.

CHICAGO, January 1.—The aggregate produce and provision business for the past year in Chicago has been unprecedented in nearly every article. The receipts for the year were: Flour, 3,100,000 barrels; wheat, 50,000,000 bushels; corn, 63,000,000 bushels; oats, 18,000,000; hogs, 6,345,000 head; cattle, 1,083,000 head. The receipts for the preceding year were: Flour, 2,891,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000,000 bushels; corn, 48,000,000 bushels; oats, 13,500,000 bushels; hogs, 4,025,000 head. The clearings of the associated banks were, however, $77,500,000 less in 1878 than in 1877.

MILWAUKEE, January 1.—The Wisconsin prints a full and comprehensive review of the produce trade of Milwaukee for 1878, as compared with former years. The receipts of wheat, flour and coarse grains show a very considerable increase over the two preceding years, while the receipts and manufacture of flour aggregate a larger amount this year than ever before. The live stock tables show an unprecedented increase in business done, the receipts of live hogs being nearly double and those of cattle a third larger than last year. The receipts of cheese reached the enormous aggregate of 13,263,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 pounds over 1877. The receipts of wheat were 21,700,000 bushels; flour, 2,260,000 barrels; shipments of flour, 2,620,000 barrels.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1.—Messrs. Wells, Fary & Co.'s annual statement of precious metal was produced in the states and territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco from west of the coast of Mexico during 1878, it shows the aggregate products as follows: Gold, 38,956,231 dollars; silver, 38,746,391 dollars; lead, 3,452,000 dollars. Total was less by 17,267,132 dollars than for 1877.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 2—The resumption of specie payments yesterday didn't cause a ripple at the banks or financial circles. Very few wanted checks paid in gold, and some banks received more gold on deposit than they paid out.

New Year's in Atlanta.

New year's in Atlanta was gay and festive. Calling has not been so general for several years past as it was yesterday. The general plan of receiving, too, was most pleasant. At every place several young ladies received and the courtesies of the occasion were gaily exchanged in the festivities of the day. The various homes which were open Yesterday were full of cheer and comfort. Carriages rattled over the streets in the gaiety of the occasion and all was "merry as a marriage bell" as the school boys say. At night the gaiety began at its best. Most of the callers did not start out before nightfall and the festivities were continued until a very late hour at night. After 9 o'clock the center of attraction seemed to be the residence of General L. J. Gartrell where there was an elegant entertainment. The Misses Gartrell received their friends in superb style and the parlors of their beautiful home were full from the early hours of the evening to the late hours of the night. Seldom has Atlanta seen such elegant entertainments as were given yesterday. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the number of calls, we cannot now give as full an account of the festivities as we will hereafter present. It was a gala new year's and was richly enjoyed by all who participated in its festivities.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Hint to Denmark—Death of Another Princess—Floods in England.

LONDON, January 1.—The Princess Mary, of Lichtenstein, formerly Miss Fox, the adopted daughter of Lord Holland, and authoress of several books, died recently in Syria.

The Times to-day, in its discussion of the revenue returns, concludes that if no further foreign disturbances ensue, Lord Northcote may on the whole be but little worse off than he anticipated.

It is expected that the journeymen builders of Sheffield will submit to the reduction in the rates of wages of which notice was given by the master builders on the 24th of December, and that the strike will be avoided.

The recent sudden thaw has caused numerous floods in England and Scotland. At Nottingham the flood is the greatest for fourteen years. The country around Darlington and Wexham is flooded for miles. Much damage is reported at Berwick and Aberdeen. The distress among the poorer people seems about stationary at the great industrial centers. The lord mayor of London writes that he considers it inadvisable to start a central fund for London, as he gathers that the distress is not at present so exceptionably heavy as to overpower the local relief organizations. The mayors of Manchester, Preston, Sheffield and Blackburne, replying to official inquiries, state that the local resources are sufficient to meet the distress. This report, however, has provoked indignation in the case of Blackburne, where fourteen thousand persons are unemployed.

The empress of Germany gave audience yesterday to the widow of the late American minister, Bayard Taylor.

The North German Gazette inveighs against the Danish court for giving an official reception to the Guelph deputation which presented the Hanoverian address of loyalty to the duke of Cumberland at his wedding with the Princess Thyra. The Gazette says that this reception oversteps the bounds prescribed by the rules of international intercourse. Germany is surprised to see Denmark favoring an anti-German tendency and disregarding considerations which she is bound to observe in dealing with the German empire.

A Berlin correspondent is trustworthily informed that if the pope would yield on the question of the nomination of the clergy, modus vivendi might be found. The government inflexibly insists that the Catholic clergy shall receive their education in Germany alone.

Over 1,000 dock laborers have struck work at Hull.

Contrary to expectation, nearly all the masons at Sheffield have struck against the reduction which they were notified on the 24th of December would take effect to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 1.—A further enormous depreciation of Turkish paper money has occurred. As a consequence numbers of bankers' shops have been closed.

Marechal, the Frenchman who obtained a contract from Prince Doadaukoff Korsakoff, relative to tithes in Eastern Roumelia, endeavored to provoke Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Mr. Whitaker, editor of the Constantinople Messenger, to a duel on account of their action in exposing that affair, but the British consul-general interfered and prevented hostilities.

Admiral Hornby has informed the British ambassador to Constantinople that his fleet will return to Ismid, arriving there Thursday evening. The admiral's return is in consequence of the difficulty of getting provisions and receiving letters at Artaki.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 1.—The council of the empire has approved the new rates of taxation proposed by the minister of finance, affecting stamps, liquors and cotton other than Asiatic.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 2.—The viceroy of India telegraphs that General Stewart reports the completion of a good road, suitable for heavy artillery, over the Ghorazine pass. Advances were commenced b, both the Ghorazine and Khojack passes to-day, with the intention of concentrating at Takhtipul for the final advance on Candahar. The most reliable reports state that there are only three or four weak Afghan regiments and a few hundred irregulars, destitute of artillery, at Candahar. There is no news from Cabul or from Yakoob Khan.

The Oldham cotton strike was terminated at a conference between the employers and operatives' committees yesterday. The latter unconditionally accepted the proposed reduction. It is expected work will be fully resumed Monday.

The Standard's Dublin correspondent says: The rumor has been revived that the duke of Connaught will become viceroy of Ireland and meets with rather more credence than formerly.

The Oldham masters at yesterday's meeting refused to pledge themselves to restore old hands to their former places or exempt carders from the reduction. The loss in wages by the strike amounts to sixty thousand pounds besides the expenditure of the union funds, and the loss to capital by the stoppage of four million spindles. The Sun mill, which is the largest limited company in Oldham, announces a loss of two thousand and two hundred pounds during the last three months. This is the greatest loss ever sustained by any company since the cotton famine.

The Times' correspondent at Berlin says a majority of the federal council are friendly to the general principle of Bismarck's financial scheme. It is thought that Bismarck will secure the support of the rural members of the reichstag by protecting the natives corn and cattle, although the liberals will determinedly oppose the measure. They are probably aware that their protest will be little more than formal.

The Daily Telegraph's corespondent with the Quetta column says that the artillery has safely passed Khojak pass. The bulk of General Biddulph's division is now in the vicinity of Candahar. The Telegraph's correspondent at Jellalabad states that four regiments have deserted Yakoob Khan because of a dispute about pay.

A special to the Times from Vienna says that the reports relative to the arbitrary plans for the conversion of paper money raised the price of gold at Constantinople last week to 420, but the government purchases of paper and police interference reduced this to 176.

AN ARMY SCANDAL.

Captain Blair, Who Married Colonel Gordon Granger's Widow, Charged with Bigamy by a Woman in Scotland.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Army circles have been excited by the recent publication of a scandal in which Captain Blair, of the 15th infantry, and the widow of the late Colonel Gordon Granger, are the central figures. After the death of Colonel Granger his widow settled in Washington, and, being a lady of liberal education and fine personal appearance, soon became a favorite in social circles. Mrs. Granger is a relative of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who bequeathed her $20,000. About a year ago she married Captain Blair, and is now with her husband at Santa Fe. Recently the United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland, reported to the state department that a woman with two children, giving the name of Mrs. Thomas Blair Nichols, and claiming to be the wife of Captain Blair, United States army, had filed charges with him against her husband for bigamy, she having learned that he had married Mrs. Granger. The Scotch woman alleges that Blair's real name is Nichols; that he deserted her about 18 years ago, and enlisted in the United States army, and that shortly prior to his marriage with Mrs. Granger he visited her in Scotland. These facts were communicated to William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, by the state department, who in turn communicated them to Mrs. Granger Blair. The lady replied that she had already been informed of the story, which she pronounced untrue and explained a determination to adhere to her husband. Captain Blair has obtained leave of absence and will visit Washington and demand an investigation of the charges, which he pronounces false. Blair entered the army in 1860 as a private and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1867. Prior to his marriage with Mrs. Granger he visited Scotland. The facts last stated give interest to the Scotch woman's story.

In Union There is Strength.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 2.—The greenbackers and democrats combined to-night in caucus and nominated the following state officers: Secretary of state, E. H. Gove, of Biddeford; attorney-general, William H. McLellan; adjutant-general, Samuel D. Leavitt. The republicans nominated the following: S. J. Chadbourne, secretary of state; Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, attorney-general; George L. Beal, of Norway, adjutant-general. The harmony between the greenbackers and democrats continues.

The French Cabinet.

LONDON, January 1.—The Times' Paris dispatch says: Though the coming elections do not endanger the cabinet, the ministers have perceived that they ought to ask a kind of reinstatement from the new majority in which will be submitted at the opening of the session, and which will insist that no reform shall be adopted without a full discussion.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, January 1.—The legislature met this morning. The senate elected J. B. D. Cogswell president, and the house elected Levi C. Wade, of Newton, speaker. Stephen Gifford was elected clerk of the senate, and George A. Mardon, clerk of the house. Oreb F. Mitchell, of Bridgewater, was elected sergeant-at-arms.

The Dead Beats.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy A. E. Borie will sail from here to-day in the steamship Illinois for Liverpool, to accompany ex-President Grant on his trip around the world. He expects to join Grant in Paris.

Mrs. Crosby's Son.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 1.—Mrs. Crosby, now at Newport, has telegraphic information from Kingston, Ja., that her son Rutgers Crosby was with the captain, on the raft that put off from the steamer E. B. Souder.

Death of Judge Sherman.

CLEVELAND, January 1.—Judge Charles T. Sherman, formerly United States judge of this district, died suddenly this morning. He was a brother of Secretary and General Sherman.

Over the River.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CLEVELAND, O., January 2.—The Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, D. D., for thirty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, died yesterday morning; aged 88.

On the Brink.

NEWBERRYPORT, MASS., January 1.—Hon. Caleb Cushing is quite ill to-day. His illness caused great anxiety to his friends. Mr. Cushing is seventy-nine years old.

Justice Clifford.

RICHMOND, January 1.—Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States supreme court is in Richmond, and will remain several days.

Madame Anderson.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Madame Anderson completed her 1,540th quarter mile at 10 o'clock to-night.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1879. NO. 181.

THURMAN'S THRUSTS.

THE ANTIDOTE TO BLAINE'S POISON

Senator Thurman's New Year's Address to the Teller Committee—He Tells Them of the Violations of the Ballot in the Northern States—Indigestible Food For the Stalwarts.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The following letter explains itself:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 1, 1879.

To the Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation—Dear sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ultimo, enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by your committee requesting me to furnish in writing such facts and such evidence as may be in my possession touching the matter involved in the amendment made on my motion to the resolution under which the committee is acting. Of course the committee does not suppose that the matters embraced in that amendment are within my personal knowledge, or that of any one man. They relate to the elections in every part of the republic, and the allegations are for the most part to be found in the public press. In opening his speech in support of his resolution, December 11, the senator from Maine distinctly stated that the resolution was based on accounts given in the press. Well, the press has teemed with statements which, if true, required the investigation proposed by my amendment, and as I have no doubt that the members of the committee read the newspapers quite as diligently as I do, probably they know where to look for the sources of information as fully as I do; and, as they are charged with the responsibility of making the investigation, and I am not, I beg leave respectfully to say that I take no part of it upon my shoulders. Nevertheless, as the amendment was offered in perfect good faith and with a firm belief that the matters it embraces require investigation quite as much as the matters contained in the original resolution, it will be proper for me, especially since the committee was requested to furnish such information touching the subject as may from time to time come under my observation, I therefore send herewith, installment No. 1, consisting of—

First—An editorial article cut from this morning's Washington Post.

Second—A copy of a petition of sixty-odd citizens of New York to the house of representatives, complaining of the illegal and oppressive conduct of John I. Davenport and other federal officials at the late election in New York city, and I am authorized by the Hon. Fernando Wood, who presented the petition, to say that its statemen s are proved by sundry affidavits in his hands, and that he will, if requested, furnish names of the affiants and other witnesses to the same facts.

Third—A copy of an opinion of Judge Freedman, touching the right of certain naturalized citizens of New York, whose rights were grossly violated by the said Davenport, as set forth in said petition.

Fourth—I respectfully refer you to that portion of the speech of Senator Wallace, one of your number, delivered in the senate December 17, 1878, which relates to the last election in Pennsylvania. (See Congressional Record of December 18, page 28.) I also beg leave to refer you to a published letter of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, showing the means employed by federal officials and others to defeat his nomination and election. You have no doubt seen the letter in the newspapers. If not, I will have a copy procured for you.

Fifth—An editorial article from the Argus and Patriot newspaper, of Montpelier, Vermont, touching the election at Bennington in that state.

Sixth—A copy of the president's civil service order of June 22, 1877, and as showing what attention has been paid to it, and also what means were resorted to by the republican congressional committee of 1878.

I enclose a circular of that committee, signed by George C. Gorham, its secretary. This circular, it is said, was sent to nearly every person in the civil service of the government, and to public contractors and others having relations with the government. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. THURMAN.

FEDERAL FACTS.

A New Indian Scheme—Calling for Bonds—The Outstanding Currency.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—Senators Patterson, Garland and Grover, who, on behalf of the senate committee on territories, have conducted the inquiry into the condition of affairs in the Indian territory, will be ready next week to report to the full committee. They have agreed to recommend the enactment of legislation by congress which shall provide—

1. For the establishment of a United States court in the Indian territory, to possess both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

2. That all Indians comprising "the five nations" shall be made citizens of the United States, amenable to the federal laws, and competent to serve on juries of the United States courts, etc.

3. That the lands now held in common shall be divided and held in severalty, but inalienable for a limited term of years.

The sub-committee do not at present recommend the establishment by congress of a regular territorial government for these Indians, but provide merely that they shall be entitled to representation by delegates. The sub-committee will probably advise the insertion in the proposed bill of a proviso that the constitutional land grants which various railroad companies desiring settlement in this territory have announced themselves willing to relinquish shall be formally relinquished. The recommendation of the sub-committee will probably be indorsed by the majority of the full committee, but the entire project of legislation is strenuously opposed by the authorized legal representatives of the five Indian nations.

CALL FOR BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury has issued the seventy-sixth call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000—$6,000,000 coupon and $4,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the first of April, 1879. The following is a description of the bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867, $50, No. 1 to 5,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to 5,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 6,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, $6,000,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 1 to No. 182, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to No. 1,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to No. 1,050, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1 to No. 1,150, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1 to No. 1,000, both inclusive. Total registered, $4,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000.

THE OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $62,035; legal tender notes, all issues, $346,681,016; one-year notes, $6,350,265; two-year notes, $6,314,600; two-year coupon notes, $6,323,750; coupon interest notes, $268,760; fractional currency, all issues, $16,108,158. Total, $363,208,584.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The following table gives the number, denomination and amount of four per cent. registered bonds outstanding to date:

Denomination.	Number.	Amount.
$50	6,291	$ 314,550
100	27,532	2,755,200
500	13,090	6,545,000
1,000	21,806	21,806,000
5,000	3,698	18,490,000
10,000	4,782	47,820,000
20,000	202	4,040,000
50,000	564	28,200,000
Total		$129,470,700

The following is the total amount, number and denomination of coupon four per cent. bonds sold to date:

	Number.	Total.
$50 each	31,002	$ 1,550,100
100 each	93,067	9,306,700
500 each	20,314	10,157,000
1000 each	31,653	31,653,000
Total amount		$52,666,800

There is no way to ascertain how many holders these are distributed among. The best estimate that treasury officials can make, however, is as follows:

Number of holders of	$ 50 bonds	25,000
Number of holders of	100 bonds	75,000
Number of holders of	500 bonds	15,000
Number of holders of	1000 bonds	25,000

So that it is probable that the $52,666,800 for the coupon bonds are held by 140,000 different individuals and corporations. This indicates a wide distribution.

Only thirty-six of these bonds are held by foreigners, while nearly 17,000 are held at home. This is the most striking illustration yet adduced to show how entirely the American debt is finding its way into American hands, thus keeping the money at home. It seems almost incredible that of nearly 17,000 bonds only thirty-six are held in foreign countries, but such is the fact.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Appointment of Jenks's Husband Established.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—At yesterday's session of Potter's committee John Ray, counsel for Secretary Sherman, filed a communication setting forth that he had no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of intimidation in the election of 1876.

Ex-Governor Michael Hahn was examined and corroborated the statement of ex-Secretary of State Deslonde, to the effect that blank commissions of appointments for supervisors of registration and clerks had been furnished to George L. Smith for use in the fourth congressional district. Hahn at the time was state registrar of votes. Witness testified that while superintendent of the mint here he appointed Thomas D. Jenks to a position. The only recommendation that Jenks had was a verbal one and the witnes declined to make known the name of the gentleman who made the recommendation.

Chairman Potter then announced that inasmuch as several witnesses wanted by the committee were in Washington, the committee would adjourn to meet in that city next Tuesday. In the meantime, John Ray, representing Mr. Sherman, and other gentlemen to be selected by the chairman, would remain in New Orleans and take whatever testimony might be offered in rebuttal of the evidence already taken by the committee.

The committee then adjourned, the members leaving for Washington this p. m.

TOBACCO.

Senator Gordon's Proposed Amendment to the Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26.—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who has devoted much time to a careful study of the internal revenue laws, intends to propose the following amendment to the revenue laws relative to the tobacco tax:

That, for the purpose of preventing frauds upon the revenue, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to provide, by appropriate regulations, a system by which each and every cigar manufactured in, or imported into, the United States shall have affixed to it a stamp before being sold or offered for sale, which said cigar-stamps shall so correspond, by serial numbers, with the stamp now required by law to be affixed to each box of cigars that the same can readily be identified as appertaining to said box-stamp, and be readily distinguishable from those appertaining to any other box-stamp. And, as a part of said regulations, the secretary of the treasury is further authorized to require and discontinue such of the provisions, requirements, and penalties now provided by existing laws in relation to the branding of boxes; to cautionary notices, and as to the prohibition of second or repeated use of cigar-boxes, and also as to the giving of bonds by cigar manufacturers, and the keeping and rendition of accounts, as, in his judgment, shall become inexpedient and unnecessary.

And from and after the date at which said regulations shall go into effect, all penalties now provided by law in relation to the counterfeiting or second use of box-stamps shall apply and be in force as to the counterfeiting or second use of said cigar-stamps for individual cigars; and the sale, or offering for sale, of cigars not bearing such stamps shall be unlawful, under the same penalties now prescribed by law for the sale, offering for sale, or use of cigars in boxes not properly stamped with box-stamps.

The same system, under the said regulations, shall also be extended to cigarettes, which shall be required to be made up in packages of such number and weight as may be prescribed, which packages shall be treated, as hereinbefore required, as cigars, to be stamped in the like manner and under the like penalties; and for the purposes of this act the word cigar shall be deemed and taken to include cheroots.

And to defray the cost and expense of carrying said system into effect, there shall be paid by each importer and manufacturer of cigars, in addition to the tax provided by law, the sum of 1 cent for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 25 cigars; the sum of 2 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 50 cigars; the sum of 3 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 100 cigars; the sum of 4 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 250 cigars; the sum of 5 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 500 cigars; and in the same proportion for packages of cigarettes made up as hereinbefore prescribed.

And the said secretary of the treasury is further authorized and directed to prescribe such reasonable regulations as may be requisite and necessary to enforce the collection of the revenue under and by such system, and the payment, by manufacturers and importers of cigars, of the sums herein declared as the cost of said stamps, and to use and disburse the amount so collected in payment of the cost and expense of enforcing and continuing said system.

And the said secretary of the treasury is further authorized to provide in said regulations for the issue to any manufacturer, upon proper bond and security, of the cigar-stamps he may need in his business, the box-stamps for which shall be held by the collector until required by such manufacturer for the packing and offering for sale of his said cigars.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS.

The Congregations of the Diocese Asked from the Various Pulpits to Contribute.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Archbishop Purcell's financial troubles, which have of late been receiving considerable attention through the press, and from the depositors who were unable to obtain their funds left with him through his brother, Chancellor Edward Purcell, his business manager, were brought to the attention of the congregations of the diocese to-day in a way that shows that there has been a very large grain of fact in the floating rumors of his heavy indebtedness. Yesterday a committee of the laity called upon the archbishop, and, after inquiring into the condition of his affairs, recommended that the congregations of the entire diocese be called upon to aid the archbishop in his financial distress by subscription and payment of money as the individual members might be willing to contribute. This proposition was acceded to by the archbishop, and to-day the officiating priests in the cathedral and other churches announced briefly to the congregations the state of affairs and the conclusion aimed at, and urged them to subscribe to the fund for the archbishop's relief as they might feel able. It is probable that graded subscription lists, a dollar fund for the poorer members, and ranging up to the thousands, will be prepared and circulated at once. This will doubtless afford early relief, as the diocese has nearly a half million communicants, and the archbishop is greatly beloved by all. A list started in this city yesterday afternoon received subscriptions for $20,000 in less than an hour. The calls upon the congregation to-day were very urgent, and will doubtless be responded to to the fullest extent of the ability of each member.

A Russian Exhibition.

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, January 1.—A grand national exhibition will be held here in 1880, which will probably be accompanied by great festivities, as it will be the 25th anniversary of the emperors accession to the throne.

Contested Congressional Seat.

UTICA, N. Y., January 1.—Sebastian Duffy, greenback and democratic candidate for congress in the Oswego-Madison district, announces that he will contest the seat of James Mason, alleging bribery.

DIXON'S DILEMMA.

A MAN WELL-KNOWN IN GEORGIA.

His Attempt to Commit Suicide at Memphis—An Indiscreet Love Affair for a Married Man—Compromising Letters and a Bogus Divorce—He Loves the Ladies Because He's English.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Rev. James A. Dixon, of New Albany, Ind., who attempted to commit suicide at the Peabody house, in this city, on Friday night, by taking a dose of strychnine, is now pronounced by his attending physician to be out of danger and his recovery only a question of time. He became conscious about Monday, and seemed to think he was in New Albany, and made piteous appeals for his wife to come into his room and see him. The circumstances preceding his attempt at self-murder lead to the opinion that he was crazy from distress and strong drink. It appears that Mr. Dixon has been, until recently, pastor of the Centenary Methodist church, of New Albany, Ind., but last September he became a Campbellite. During his pastorate of the Centenary church he became intimate with two young women of his congregation—Anabel and Lizzie Kepley. His attentions to the latter soon became a matter of gossip throughout the town. No attempt to expose the scandal was made, however, until Mr. Dixon charged the deputy postmaster with robbing the mails. The postmaster promptly sued Mr. Dixon for slander, and during the proceedings the scandal was brought prominently into public notice. During the trial several letters written by Mr. Dixon to Miss Kepley were read, and showed beyond question the clergyman's passion for the young woman. This fact would not have been scandalous had it not been that the reverend gentleman has a wife and children, the oldest of whom is a grown-up young lady. In his letters to Miss Kepley, Mr. Dixon made use of such extravagant expressions of affection as the following: "You have given me hopes that have led me on to where I am and then you have gone back on them. I cannot, therefore, trust you. How could any one?" "I am tired, tired of the life I am leading. There are two ways to the rest I need—one a union with you, the other a quiet grave. I mean to have you if I can; if I cannot, I can receive the other." "I will trust you; and if the worst comes to the worst, I will kill—somebody. I love you, and if you will write me and say you don't love me any more, I will leave you free and unmolested forever. Will you weigh and think of the last sentence? Do, my own dear Lizzie. I am an immortal soul, and you ought to pity me enough to try and save me." "Dead or alive, I shall watch you; I never can be parted from you."

Miss Lizzie Kepley, to whom these fond expressions were addressed, appears to have been equally infatuated with her pastor, for in her letters are found such terms of endearment as these: "My darling," "my love," "my adored," "my idol," "my love, my life, my all." She says in one of them: "I tried to attract your attention, but you would not look up at the window; I was undressed. I am dying to hear from you; but if you were here, my soul would find some means of reaching yours now. How I hate to part with you when once with you; I am growing real simple about you; I felt just a little bit jealous when Mrs. D. took your arm and you went home together. I will tell you now what I will do—Anabel and I will meet you any day next week, after Tuesday, at any place, and you go get the license and we get married. If you love me and want to marry me, then name the place, day and hour, and I will meet and marry you."

It also appeared during the trial that Mr. Dixon had given Miss Lizzis a paper which purported to be a divorce from his wife, but which proved to be bogus. Mr. Dixon emphatically denied the scandalous stories circulated about him, but his attempt at suicide apparently confirms them.

WHO DIXON IS.

He is the celebrated Dr. J. A. Dixon, once pastor in Augusta, Ga., who created such a furor, as an eloquent lecturer, there and in Atlanta almost three years ago. Dropping into serious peril of the penitentiary at that city, he resigned under a very deep cloud and moved to Ohio, where he hung out his shingle as a lawyer. Very soon thereafter he quit the Baptists and joined the Methodists and preaching for them. But his evil genius never forsook him, and he fell into disgrace and was suspended. Next he joined what is known as the Christian (Campbellite) church, and became pastor of one of their churches at New Albany, Ind.

THE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

He arrived in Memphis on the 18th inst., taking rooms at the Peabody hotel, where it was he attempted self-destruction. In his room lying on the bureau were found the following letters:

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 27, 1878.

To the People of Memphis—I came to your city nearly two weeks ago, and came as an erring and foolish—I may say sinning—citizen of the United States; but I was not so deemed by the people I left, and who knew best; and the object of scorn and indignation. I was up to that time, December 18th, at least guilty of no more than indiscretion. I have not been charged with crime. Some demoralized papers, such as the New York Police Gazette, have gotten up a sensational report of letters passing between himself and a certain young lady in that city (New Albany), all of which are misrepresentations and lies. I have never, by the young lady or her friends, been charged with immorality, i. e., criminal intercourse with the young woman. All I have ever been charged with was imprudence, and that has not been tried, and, therefore, not proven. I had resigned my charge as a pastor last September, and decided to settle in Memphis as a physician, my old practice. I lived in the south many years, was born and educated in Louisville, and I am inclined to love the ladies, among which I never was charged with before, the place of my birth and where I spent my happiest life may have something to do with it. I say this sincerely, because I am now in the south. I am surprised at the excitement I learn of in this city. I know it to be unthinking and unjust, and the citizens will afford me a fair trial, i. e., when they have found out that it is unjust and purely the work of sensational northern papers, who live to fill the unhappy taste we have, also cultivated largely in the United States for scandal. Please wait, and do me the justice of a fair hearing.

JAMES DIXON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 27, 1878.

To Mayor Malbun, New Albany, Ind.: My Dear Friend—I am perfectly astonished to find that by some means or other there is much excitement in the city over what is called the Dixon scandal, about which you have heard so much, and with which you have had so much to do. We supposed it all over before I left, but news seems to be late getting here. I venture to say there is not a town north, although I am not by any means a northern man, where the whole of the matter has not been heard and judgment rendered by the people, and, so far as I am aware, I am ahead in the verdict. Long has the whole thing been known in Indiana, and in which state alone are there any persons concerned. As you know, my wife is with me as bravely as any woman can be for her husband. Please inform Mrs. Dixon of the facts I write, for I did not tell her of them to-day in my letters; and our mutual friends in Louisville. Send word also to General Shackleford and my son in Evansville, Ind., if you think best. I am so taken by surprise with the unjustness of the people's excitement here that I hardly know what to say or do. Mrs. Dixon and family were to have started to-day, but for the condition of things here it completely upsets our plans. I am a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, as you all know in Indiana, and have always been so regarded for twenty-two years in the United States, that I am perfectly astounded with what I have heard with my own ears here in Memphis. I came to do as every citizen has a right to attempt, make an honest living by my own skill and industry. You saw me before I started and bid me godspeed. I have done no offense to the laws, and yet I am hounded among strangers, and that has even as I have loved so well. I can say no more now, but will telegraph you should I need to. So see my dear wife and tell her this in addition to what I have written her the last day or two, on the square, on the side of justice and truth.

I am, yours truly, J. DIXON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 27, 1878.

Floyd Turley, Esq.—My Dear Friend: Never in my life have I been so surprised as this evening to find that I am the object of suspicion in this city, as if I had been guilty of some crime. I do not know what it all means. I suppose—indeed I gather from what I have heard with my own ears on the street and around the hotel where I am staying, awaiting the arrival of wife and family—that it is the so-called scandal between Miss K. and myself, which I did not suppose involved any police or legal adjustment or interference, and more especially as you know as well as I do that the public are vastly more on my side than on theirs. I suppose I shall have to appeal to the citizens of New Albany for protection. Am well aware that when the citizens are informed of the truth I shall be protected. Will you please hold the mayor and my friends in readiness to come to my aid should they have to be appealed to? I am here on a just and lawful purpose to earn my own living in a lawful calling. Why should I be subject to so much indignity as I have been called to suffer to-night? I never have been so scandalously abused, and this day tell my friends and Mayor Malbun for me and lay me under this another obligation. I will write you more if I have cause. I have suffered enough for the wicked conspiracy, in which I have not been accused of any crime against the laws of any state or country. Truly, J. DIXON.

The Miss K. referred to in the letter above is Miss Lizzie Kepley, of New Albany, whose gushing letters to the divine, together with his answers, we recently published. The subject of this notice on his arrival gave out as his intention to locate in Memphis and resume the practice of medicine which he followed ere entering the ministry.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Shot Through the Heart—A Big Fire in Charleston.

EASTON, PA., January 1.—Two o'clock this morning Christopher Dittler, a citizen of this place, was shot through the left lung by an unknown party, robbed of a hundred dollars and thrown down an embankment into the Bushkill creek.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1.—At three o'clock this morning the large cotton and warehouses of the Union cotton press company were destroyed by fire together with 10,121 bales of cotton. The property comprised four cotton presses with a capacity of pressing about 2,500 bales of cotton per day and storage room for over 10,000 bales. Only two of the presses were running. The buildings and presses are valued at about $100,000, and are insured for $60,000, as follows: New York companies, $12,000; San Francisco, $2,000, Hartford, $3,000; Franklin and Philadelphia, $4,000; foreign companies, $2,700; Charleston, $1,200.

The loss on cotton is estimated at $475,000. On this there is an insurance to the amount of $472,250. The losses are: Knoop, Hanemann & Company, 3,305 bales; insured for $155,000. I. H. Hale & Company, 5,888 bales; insured for $297,000. Street Brothers, 839 bales; insured for $165,000. G. M. Pallitser, 83 bales, insured for $3,500. Colver, Rodgers & Company, 6 bales; insured for $250.

Several frame buildings in the neighborhood were damaged to the extent of about $8,000, most of which were covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A man was hailed by the watchman a few moments before the fire was discovered, running from the place where the fire started. The watchman shot at him, but he escaped.

RICHMOND, January 1.—Intelligence was received here this evening of the escape of 10 convicts who were at work on the James river and Kanawha canal, near Lexington, Virginia. The prisoners, who were all white, broke out of the stockade in which they were confined at night. They were fired on by the guard, but none were seriously hurt as to result in their capture.

CINCINNATI, January 1.—A man, purporting to be agent of the Methodist book concern, of this city, and calling himself Wallace Evans, was arrested at Zanesville, Ohio, yesterday, and placed in jail in default of a thousand dollar bail for obtaining money under false pretenses. He had succeeded in ingratiating himself with several prominent pastors and Sunday-school men, leading the services in the Seventh street church Sunday-school last Sunday; borrowing money where possible; receiving money for subscriptions to Sunday-school papers, etc., before his real character was discovered. He is believed to be the same fellow who successfully practiced the same game at Columbus, Ohio, recently.

NORWICH, CONN., January 1.—The superior court opened this morning for the trial of Kate M. Cobb and Wesley W. Bishop, charged with the double poisoning of Bishops wife and Mrs. Cobb's husband. It was decided to try the case of Mrs. Cobb first. The jury was impaneled and the taking of evidence commenced.

ST. PAUL, January 1.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Wasea states that a man calling himself Professor Ronsodelaanotire, and claiming to have been a fellow-traveler of Dr. Livingstone in Africa, committed suicide there to-day by poison. He was a peripatetic lecturer and became financially straitened.

COLUMBUS, O., January 1.—Charles Doty, superintendent of the gas-works at the Central lunatic asylum, was arrested to-day, charged with attempting to outrage the person of Flora Corrody, aged seven years. He was sent to jail to-night to prevent possible violence from the friends of the little victim.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1.—Last night, Thomas Crossly, shoemaker, residing at 354½ Howard street, shot and mortally woun

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old 81" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 2, 1879.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says Mr. Stephens has entirely recovered from the accident which befell him on the capitol steps. He will take his seat when congress reassembles.

GREENBACKS will be received to-day, as before, at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION, where an absolute equivalency exists among paper, silver and gold. The buzzard dollar will go as far as it ever did towards the renewal of a subscription. If any one has doubts, let him put the matter to a practical test.

MR. STEPHENS has written out a three-column "interview" in the way of reply to ex-Senator Norwood's letter on the Southern Pacific road. It first appeared in the Washington Post. Mr. Stephens holds that any action on the part of the Central Pacific company tending to divert the Texas Pacific road from its San Diego terminus is fraught with danger to the interests of the south.

CONGRESS passed an act last year making new year's day a national holiday, as much so as the 4th of July. The treasury at Washington, the sub-treasury at New York, and the banks were therefore closed yesterday, and formal resumption of specie payments will begin to-day. In anticipation of the demand which may be made for coin, additional paying-tellers have been provided for the New York sub-treasury, who are to be on hand at ten o'clock this morning. The treasury officials do not, however, anticipate any run on the sub-treasury.

THE annual report of the auditor of Virginia shows that the taxable values of the state have decreased six millions within twelve months, and this fact is being effectively used by those who advocate either a repudiation of the state's debt or a compulsory settlement with its creditors. The bondholders—at least two thirds of them—in 1871 relinquished one-third of their principal. That one-third they agreed to look to West Virginia for. That state disowns the obligation to pay any portion of the debt of the old dominion. The creditors, who, in 1871, surrendered one-third of their principal, now signify their willingness to give up one-third of their interest; that is, they will fund their 6 per cent. bonds in 4 per cent. bonds. The readjusters do not propose to pay more than 3 or 3½, and further demand that the bondholders shall yield their only security, their tax-receivable coupons. It is difficult to forecast the result.

An Improper Refusal.

As will be seen from an interview with Captain John W. Nelms, published elsewhere this morning, an attempt has been made by the governor to correct what has been a crying and grievous evil for some years past, viz., the custom of carrying persons convicted in the United States courts in Georgia to northern penitentiaries.

It is complained, and justly too, that these prisoners, when taken hundreds of miles from their homes, are put at a terrible disadvantage upon their release. They are left in a strange and forbidding country, without money or friends, distant from their acquaintances, and utterly helpless. Many of them are never able to make their way back to their homes, and others are years in doing so. It must be remembered, too, that the great bulk of these prisoners differ in many respects from the ordinary convict. They are arrested, usually for violating a revenue law, and in many cases for resisting the federal authority. It is charged too that a political feeling has entered into much of this revenue business. It is certain that hundreds of men otherwise reputable have been convicted under these laws. It seems hard that they should be treated worse than the thieves and felons convicted under the state laws—be banished to northern penitentiaries. The essence of our complaint would be understood better if a democratic attorney-general were to send the federal prisoners convicted in Massachusetts to a penitentiary in Georgia or South Carolina. How long would the Massachusetts people stand that? Why, then, should the Georgia prisoners be sent to New York?

It must be understood that the proposition made by the governor through Captain Nelms is entirely fair. He proposed to keep the United States prisoners in Georgia at precisely the same cost they are at in the northern prisons, and thus save to the government the very considerable item of transportation both ways for the guards, and one way for the prisoners. The governor also authorized Captain Nelms to say that he would pledge the sovereignty of Georgia to the safe-keeping of these prisoners. Mr. Devens's reply was curt, pointed and emphatic: "He would not do it," and that ended it, so far as the governor is concerned. Wouldn't it be a good idea for our members of congress to look into this matter and see if something can't be done?

A National Militia System.

One of the notable movements of the past few months is an attempt to establish a national militia organization.

A convention of New Englanders has been held in New York, in which a few New Yorkers, some western men, and one southern representative joined, for the purpose of organizing the militia of the various states into a homogeneous army, having central regulations and officers. It is proposed by this convention that a uniform shall be adopted as the national militia uniform, and that the war department shall appoint a board of army officers for each state, who shall have general supervision of the militia of that state. A central board at Washington shall devise rules and regulations for the government of this militia force, and it shall be nationalized in every sense of the word. In return for this, the national government shall appropriate, through congress, the sum of $1,000,000 per annum to be divided pro rata among the states for the purpose of arming, equipping and maintaining this national militia.

While we have not had much time to think this matter over, we believe we are prepared to say that we do not care to take any of this national militia business. As far as Georgia is concerned, she is perfectly capable of organizing, and handling, and governing her own militia—she certainly does not care to make her volunteer system the nest for a bunch of worn-out army officers. The truth is she is more concerned just now in building new railroads, putting up new cotton factories, and floating her new four per cents, than she is in getting her militia into shape. But whenever she needs the help of the central government on this subject she will call for it. We are glad to see that only one southern delegate was present at this convention, and we hope he will stay away from the next one. It is simply a trick to enlarge the regular army, and to provide soft places for surplus army officers.

It will be well enough, however, that it is proposed to limit this organization to 1,000 men for each congressional district. This would give Georgia a force of 9,000 men. These are to be put in companies, regiments, brigades and divisions. The regimental officers are to be elected by the soldiers of the regiment. The brigade officers are to be appointed by the governor of the state. The division officers—and here the cat's face peeps out of the meal—are to be appointed by the president out of the regular army. Each man enlisted in this militia is to serve for five years, and during that time is to be subject to the orders of his various officers. He is to receive $1 per day for every day he is called out to parade or drill or to go into military encampment. This is to be paid out of the national appropriation. It is said, by the way, that this scheme originates with General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, which, however, we shall decline to believe until we have heard from it further.

The Balance of Trade and Resumption.

A statement compiled by the bureau of statistics, just published, shows that the balance of trade for the month of November reached the unusual amount of $32,000,000 in favor of the United States. This is the largest November balance in our favor that has been noted since the records have been kept, the month being one of the dullest of the year. The balance of trade in our favor for five months of the current fiscal year, commencing July 1, is $113,904,084, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the balance in our favor for the corresponding months of last year. The balance in our favor for the twelve months ending November 30, 1878, is $309,309,741, while that for the twelve months ending November 30, 1877, was only $140,723,629. This shows the growth of our commerce in a single year, and returns for the calendar year of 1878, which are complete, with the exception of the last fifteen days of December, show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will be nearly $350,000,000—more than $100,000,000 more than last year, nearly $200,000,000 more than 1876, more than $250,000,000 more than 1875, and $300,000,000 more than 1874, before which time the balance of trade ranged from $10,000,000 to $150,000,000 against the United States. The exportation of gold has almost entirely ceased, and there has been very little trans-atlantic movement of coin for the last two months.

This is a very happy condition of things—too happy, we fear, to last. The present pace cannot, in fact, be maintained one day beyond the time when the supply of American securities held abroad gives out. When they give out we will be compelled to sell our surplus products for what we can get in exchange, or else accept more commodities from abroad that we would not take out of choice. The volume of American securities held abroad is already greatly reduced. Very few governments are coming back, and the supply of railroad and other American securities in London is not equal to the demand. It is well to have the evidences of our funded debts at home; but when they are so held, we may be sure that the immense "balance of trade" in our favor will not be maintained. We are, in short, compelled to look square in the face in the immediate future the necessity of either accepting very low prices for our products or else of buying commodities abroad that we would prefer to manufacture at home. Neither of these alternatives is very pleasant or encouraging.

The situation is fuller of anxiety because of the fact that the success of the present resumption scheme absolutely depends upon the maintenance of a balance in our favor sufficiently large to keep gold from flowing out of the country. We cannot afford to buy gold at a premium with bonds in order to circulate it at par. This would soon defeat resumption, and place us in a less enviable position than we have yet occupied before the world. Let no one therefore, think because equivalency between paper and gold is to-day a fact, that our currency and financial problems are all satisfactorily disposed of. We are, in fact, just starting out on an uncertain and perilous journey, and if at the end of the year we find that we have reached the goal Resumption, we will, as a nation, have abundant reasons for thankfulness.

Grant and the Southern Radicals.

The anti-Grant republicans are greatly distressed. The southern problem presents itself to them in a new and not altogether pleasing aspect. The rotten boroughs they worked to establish are proving rocks that threaten to destroy the party itself. This is the way the matter rises up before the disheartened republicans who do not want another term of Grant and all it implies; and they are casting about for a remedy. The republican national convention of 1880 will contain 369 votes, of which the southern radicals will cast 138. It is conceded on all hands that Grant has a first mortgage on every one of the 138. He need, therefore, secure only forty-seven votes from the northern states to insure his nomination. This, chimes in the Chicago Tribune and Cincinnati Gazette with tremulous, if not tearful pens, will give "the southern states" a power in the convention out of all proportion to their republican voting strength. It will, we confess, give the little cliques of radical managers in each of the southern states a remarkable power over their party. It will let, say, one hundred men in the south, not one of whom is noted for purity or patriotism, dictate the course and choice of one of the great parties of the country. This is very sad—to the country whose best interests are thereby endangered, and to the republican politicians who will be left out in the cold if the man on horseback is accorded more presidential years than were conferred on George Washington. But the Indianapolis Journal, Mr. Morton's old organ, has a remedy. "In all probability," it remarks, "not a single southern state will vote for the republican candidate in 1880, yet they can come within forty-six votes of naming him in convention. This is not right. The present basis of representation is wrong. Instead of being based on the electoral vote, it should be based on the number of republican votes cast at the preceding election. This would give republican states their proper proponderance in convention, and prevent the anomaly of a republican candidate being nominated by democratic states."

To change the basis of representation in the convention requires, however, the concurrence of a majority of the national executive committee. As each state has a member on the controlling committee, it is safe to say that the representatives from the southern states and the partisans of Grant from the north constitute a clear majority. Deacon Smith and Mr. Medill will, therefore, have to make the best of the unpromising situation. The mythical and preposterous radical party that they built up in the south is clearly destined to become the chief plague of its inventors—perhaps the chief cause of their destruction and dispersion. And on the mourners' bench who will we see? It's another case of the whirligig of time.

Greenbacks and Georgia Taxes.

Yesterday the people of the United States, headed by John Sherman, jubilantly wished each other "a happy new year" under the presumption that they had "resumed." Perhaps the people of Georgia labored, to some extent, under the same delusion. But neither John Sherman nor the American people were aware, and doubtless are still in blissful ignorance, that resumption is a failure and that a new scheme of demonetization has inserted itself into the financial policy of a part of the nation.

In the public laws of the session of the Georgia general assembly, recently ended, we find in the tax act the following section:

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all taxes assessed under this act shall be collected in United States national bank currency, or gold and silver coin of the United States; and the value of the property taxed on the first day of April of each of said years 1879 and 1880, in such currency, shall be the basis of the taxes.

It will be noted that we are to pay our taxes "in United States national bank currency, or gold and silver coin of the United States," and the greenback is effectually demonetized for all tax-paying purposes in the state of Georgia. Just as the government had fondly hoped that the currency was on a level and that it had gotten the greenback on a gold basis, along comes this body of Georgia solons and knocks their calculations to the winds. The financial twist of Georgia politics has been a matter of dispute for some time, but is so no longer. The policy of the state, as settled in this act, is to foster the national banks and stand squarely up for hard money. Whether intended or not, our legislature has put us upon record, and there is no escape from the position.

Now, what will John Sherman do about it? It is true that John has shown a very special affection for certain national banks, but does he desire to see them triumphant over the old reliable greenback? Does John so love the national bank issues that he is willing to see the greenback demonetized and eliminated from public uses for their benefit? We cannot see clearly how this act of the Georgia legislature can harmonize with all of Sherman's schemes, and the state will await anxiously any deliverance which the secretary of the treasury may make in the premises.

In another view, nearly every democratic platform adopted in Georgia last year demanded in emphatic terms the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. This was one of the cardinal points in all the deliverances of the party. Now, who is it that, at one fell swoop, has upset platforms and principles in this manner, and declared by the authority of a law that national bank notes are the only paper currency in which the people of Georgia shall pay their taxes? Is this treason to the government? Is it repudiation of the greenback? Is not this intimidation of the people's currency? Cannot the Blaine committee handle this matter? When we think of all the dire possibilities of the affair, it takes the new year's cheer out of our existence and leaves it trembling for the future. But, hold! have the national banks anything to do with this scheme of demonetization? They are tenacious of their privileges and hungry for greater opportunities. Have they cajoled us into their meshes and tightened their grip upon us with the iron-clamps of law? When tax-day comes what per centum of premium will we have to pay for national bank notes with which to pay our taxes?

In fact, however, there is some error in the law. Somebody has pushed the clause unwittingly, or has failed to note the distinction between national bank and legal-tender notes. We imagine that the tax-collectors of Georgia will hardly refuse greenbacks or the state treasurer hesitate to cover them in when presented. The whole thing is simply ludicrous and may be claimed as a pretty fair joke upon our law-makers.

BAYARD TAYLOR left $10,000 of life insurance. This was his most signal act of diplomacy.

REV. GREENBACKER DE LA MATYR, congressman-elect, is so afraid of oblivion that he is in a constant sweat to keep himself before the patient public. He has just published a three-column defense of the death penalty from the Bible, and if some Christian will only tie the columns together and choke the author into silence, he will deserve a yard-wide valentine next month.

1879 got in on time!

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK's statements about the freedom of the elective franchise among the Georgia negroes are not elaborately copied in the stalwart organs.

THE Teller committee has its attention called to the negro candidate for clerk in Washington county, Mississippi, who says he is "heartily in accord with the democratic party of the state and county."

IT is as hard to spot the members of Hayes's cabinet on any given day as it is to predict the weather a week ahead.

TAMMANY HALL chiefs will celebrate, as usual, the 8th of January and deliver the stock eulogies on Andrew Jackson. It is a pity that Tammany cannot put out a presidential candidate with some of the backbone which characterized Old Hickory.

NEVADA is to again become one of the states of the union. Jones and Sharon, her two senators, are on their way to Washington to take their seats in the senate.

GENERAL TOOMBS has returned to Georgia, and the northern stalwarts are slowly emerging from their cellars again.

SENATOR THURMAN is formulating the charges of republican fraud and intimidation which he intends presenting to the Blaine committee. If the old-man-with-the-red-bandana gets on his war-paint he will bring the bawling chief of Skowhegan to his knees quicker than Mulligan did.

ISN'T it about time that the American people changed their presidential hot-house from the vicinity of Ohio?

SMYLER COLFAX has come to the front again in an interview. The old fraud reappears about as regular as the bloom on a century plant.

SENATOR HOWE shook Hayes and Hayes shook Howe. Now, they have shaken together and are as thick as three in a bed.

CHARLES NORDHOFF, the newspaper correspondent, is said to be solid with Evarts and Schurz for the Berlin mission. It appears to us that it would be rather appropriate to send Nordhoff, Hartrauft, Gobledeitzer or Ober Kappelmeister to represent us among the Germans.

POSTSCRIPT.

MDCCCLXXIX—hooray!

THE New Year "called" and the Old Year "passed out."

IT should not be forgotten that next year we will have to elect another president.

DE-LA MATYR is not a granger. He is the middleman of the Indiana delegation.

GRANT is sorry he was not in America yesterday so that he could "receive."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a true American and not too proud to ask for a free pass on a railroad.

IT is quite like John Sherman not to give Horace Greeley credit for his successful plan of resumption.

THE Washington papers report the continued improvement of the health of Hon. Alex. Stephens.

THE sound of Bill Allen's fog-horn just now would cause the setting of storm signals in every state that harbors a presidential candidate.

THERE will be but one election held in this city during 1879—the election for alderman and councilmen in the fall. Let us give thanks!

AN Indiana paper gets itself advertised by hoisting "Hendricks and Hampton" for 1880 at its masthead.

IS it General Longstreet or his son John G. who has been appointed postmaster at Gainesville?

MRS. LIEUTENANT BENNER is recovering from the effects of the poison she took by mistake, but is not yet out of danger.

GOVERNOR RICE, Kimpton's body-guard, knows how it is himself. Governor Van Zandt of Connecticut, refuses to recognize Rice's requisitions.

SENATOR MAXEY denies that the Texans want to divide their state, and says they expect fifteen members of congress after the next census.

SOME congressmen talk of having Acklin investigated. Acklin is willing, provided none but virtuous committeemen are appointed to pass upon his social derelictions.

IF Dennis Kearney really set fire to Hong Kong, isn't that a circumstance going to show that Ben Butler turned loose that Massachusetts dam?

SENATOR COKE is trying to have United States district attorneys put upon salaries. The senator has struck a big abuse that has long needed reform.

ON the 24th inst., the Kansas legislature has to elect a senator to succeed Ingalls. That worthy is a candidate for re-election. All Kansas needs now is another Yorke, for Ingalls is a deeper rascal even than Old Subsidy Pomeroy.

IN GENERAL.

—Illinois' local indebtedness amounts to $57,000,000.

—The average value of the gold found in Russia has risen to $23,250,000 a year.

—Wilhelmj got the last letter of his name badly frozen the other day.

—Bancroft's history of the United States was begun forty years ago.

—The banks of New York close the year with a reserve of $61,581,269, the excess above legal requirements being $10,478,775.

—Ohio bears herself with unaccustomed modesty. She hasn't put forward a single candidate for the Berlin mission.

—If there could be anything more disagreeable in a crowd than a man, it's a woman.

—The most successful riders on the English turf are boys under fourteen. It would appear almost superfluous to say that shavers can best handle racers.

—A mule's head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what an extent the other end of him can be reared.—New York Mail.

—It is said the queen would give the bishopric of Durham to the dean of Westminster, if he cared to accept it. But Dr. Stanley prefers the abbey.

—Jefferson Davis's book of memoirs is to be published next spring simultaneously in New York and London, with a French edition in Paris.

—The king of Holland has sent his portrait to the Dutch colony of San Francisco, with the suggestion that the gift is not from a king, but from a citizen of citizens.

—General R. L. T. Beale is brought forward as a candidate for the seat in congress made vacant by the death of Beverley B. Douglass, of Virginia.

—Senator Maxey says that the report as to the efforts of a party in Texas to slice the big state into five states is without foundation in fact. Texas will have fifteen new representatives after 1880.

—The widow of Lieutenant Benner, who took poison, mistaking it for cough medicine, is recovering slowly, but is not yet out of danger as the poison has affected her whole system.

—We no longer question the propriety of considering vessels in the feminine gender. They run each other down almost every day in the English channel.—Turner Falls Reporter.

—The lover of the period is gradually improving. He no longer shoots his sweetheart, but—if shooting is absolutely necessary, and it generally is—shoots himself or his sweetheart's papa.—Buffalo Express.

—A railroad of three feet four inch gauge is to be built from Hermes to Beaumont. This will be the first narrow-gauge line in France. Its cost of construction will not exceed, according to the estimates, $19,200 a mile.

—Wm. H. Vanderbilt and his two sons made a little investment in Fifth Avenue (New York) lots the other day. The price was $500,000, which sum was paid in cash. It isn't every free-born American citizen who could rise equal to such a transaction.

—Miss Bessie Turner, of Tilton-Beecher memory, is a member of the company now playing "A Celebrated Case" at the opera house. Last night Theodore Tilton attended the play, and from one of the boxes witnessed Miss Bessie's acting. Doubtless his thoughts reverted to another celebrated case.—Indianapolis Journal.

—Sir George Bowen has been for some time governor of Victoria at £10,000 a year; now he goes to Mauritius at £6,000. But there are not so many expenses at the new post and there is infinitely less work. Lord Normandy, the only peer in the ordinary colonial service, leaves New Zealand to succeed Sir George Bowen. Sir Hercules Robinson quits New South Wales (£7,000 a year) for New Zealand (£7,500).

—The immense sugar pine logs cut near Truckee, Nev., are sent down the precipitous side of a mountain in a chute that empties them into a deep pond. The descent is 1,700 feet, the last third of which is perpendicular, so that the logs strike the water with a report that can be heard a mile away. The logs weigh several tons each, forming a tremendous missile.

—Colonel Frederick D. Grant sailed from New York, Saturday, for Liverpool, in the steamship Britannic. He is to meet General and Mrs. Grant in Paris, and after paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, in England, he is to start for India with his father, Mrs. F. D. Grant will remain in Chicago. A number of friends were at the pier to see him off.

—The death of Princess Alice of Hesse conveys a warning which should not be forgotten. The physicians who have investigated the cause of the peculiar virulence of the diphtheria which attacked her family with such fatal results have agreed that the rapid spread of the infection was entirely due to imprudent kissing. A child with a sore throat ought not to be permitted to kiss any of its companions.

—The emperor of Austria is a tall, spare man, of soldierly bearing, who does not look much over forty, though he is nearer fifty; with sandy hair cropped close to the head, and turning an iron-gray, with regulation military whiskers and moustache, small, restless gray eyes, and the blunt features and heavy lips which distinguish the Hapsburg family. He has patience, tact, and a dogged spirit of hard work. He is master of six European languages, and wins the hearts of his subjects by addressing deputations from Hungary, Bohemia, Austrian Poland and Croatia each in their mother tongue. He is personally very popular all over the empire.

—The Hartford Post advises each of the candidates for Governor in Maine to prepare a message for the legislature, and so not let the successful one run the risk of keeping that body waiting while he writes it, as happened in Connecticut in 1850. Mr. Thomas H. Seymour was elected by the legislature, as the result of a trade between the democrats and free soilers, the state officers being divided between the two parties. A committee sent to notify Colonel Seymour of his election found him in the back yard in the act of repairing a dilapidated barrel, and the military escort had to wait an hour or more while he prepared the short message which he delivered to the assembly on taking the oath.

—The pope proposes to have a full sacred college of cardinals, which for some years has fallen short of the prescribed number, seventy, owing to the repeated inroads of death. When full the Sacred college contains six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests and fourteen cardinal deacons. A large number of the cardinals are now very old, and the mortality has been heavy of late years, nothwithstanding many new cardinals have been created. The pope will nominate twelve new members of the college soon, and it is reported that Ireland, England and the United States will be drawn upon. An Irishman will be appointed to fill the late Cardinal Cullen's place at Dublin.

—The see of Durham, which Dr. Baring has just resigned, is not only one of the richest in the Anglican episcopate, but it possesses very interesting historical associations. The successor of St. Cuthbert is something more than one of the highest and best paid ministers of the English church. He sits on the throne of the old prince-bishops of Durham, who once exercised regal sway over the territory of their diocese. Till the reign of Henry VIII. writs in Durham ran in the bishop's name, and offenders were tried for breaking "the bishop's peace"—not the king's. As late even as the reign of William III., what is now called "the county Palatine of Durham" was styled "the Bishopric of Durham." Archbishops are not entitled to encircle their mitres with a ducal coronet, but the bishop of Durham is, in comparison to the old palatine rights of his predecessors.

—Augustus had a new year's card,
Bevel-edged and gaudy,
And everywhere Augustus went
He swapped it off for toddy.

Augustus had a lavender pants,
He sat down once too much in,
And photo'd a curbstone view thereon,
Behind, like a bright escutcheon.

Augustus gave his cards around
Until he used the stock up,
And woke, a sadder, wiser man,
Next morning, in the lock-up.

Presidential Talk.

Springfield Republican.

The republican party, to which, from long habit and necessity, the country has looked for national leadership and advancement, is wallowing prostrate in the wake of General Grant's cruiser. We do not believe it will take up with that eminent traveler finally, but the gravity of the temptation is in the party's poverty in fit men. Mr. Tilden was thought to be the only democrat of presidential capacity and availability, but the public eye turns readily and not without relief from him to Mr. Bayard, and the indications point strongly to a union of the southern and eastern democracy upon that pure and able man. This is a manifestation of the best sentiment of the democratic party; it makes itself felt, concentrates upon the fit man and will keep him in the public mind, without the aid of European progresses and naval excursions, of big buncombe speeches whose authors beg to be excused from the labors they impose upon legislation. In the meantime what is the hopeful wing of the republican party doing? Do they propose to see their party shut up to Blaine, Conkling and Grant? It is well to remember that it was the liberal and independent element of the party which defeated men of this class in 1876, and if Mr. Hayes's administration has not achieved all that was hoped of it, it has at least been so marked an improvement as to justify the repetition of the experience. We have only to see the selfish and personal policy of Senator Conkling to know with what a motive of ownership President Conkling would have distributed his places. But the liberal republicans did not achieve these results by silence and acquiescence in hurrah-boy politics. What are they going to do about 1880?

How to Break up Illicit Stills.

New York Tribune.

The moonshiners and the revenue officers in Tennessee and North Carolina go on dodging each other through the mountains, as they have done for two years, with one or two murders a week to keep up the spirit of the thing. This week the officers had the best of it, seizing forty-six illicit distillers; but next one or two of them may be shot, and then will follow the arrest of the murderers, and their rescue from some tumble-down jail, more murders, and probably a hanging at the end. The same routine is gone through year in and year out. It is a popular mistake, however, to consider the moonshiners a vicious, murderous gang, living on whisky and human gore. The mountaineers in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina are, as a rule, an ignorant, peaceable, kindly folk, whose only dissipation is a monthly "preaching" or prayer-meeting held in some far-off cabin or another. But they are wretchedly poor, they own nothing but their farms, and are forced to barter their crops. There is little or no money of any kind in circulation. It is almost impossible to bring their wheat or corn into any market for lack of roads and transportation; the only way, therefore, left for them to turn them into the necessaries of life is as whisky. No harm can be done by telling the truth about the moonshiners' side of the story, even if it is the whisky side. A railroad running from the Piedmont Air Line through to Knoxville, Tenn., which would open up these solitudes, would do more to put an end to illicit stills and murders than all the revenue officers in the country.

Presidential Gossip.

New Haven Register, dem.

While Bayard is able and brilliant, he is also young—too young to be president—and he hails from a southern state. Bayard is particularly obnoxious to the greenback democrats, and for that reason is not a safe candidate. Seymour has made no recent record on the subject. He is a democrat, and easily chief of the party. No democrat can object, with reason, to supporting him. Bayard contains the making of a great democratic leader and statesman. He occupies a commanding political situation. New York must be carried to elect a democratic president. True, he was defeated once, but he had no chance of election. With the south in shackles, Seymour was handicapped. With the south free, he is the strongest man the democrats can name.

Thurman's Nomination Certain.

Washington Special to New York Sun.

Notwithstanding all the fuss that has been made about Senator Thurman being and not being a candidate for governor of Ohio next summer, it is perfectly well understood that he will be nominated. Senator Thurman does not desire to be a candidate; he will not seek the nomination, but his friends will insist that he is the only man who can be elected. The friends of several other candidates will deny this and insist that their favorites can be elected, but the result will be irreconcilable differences in the convention, and Thurman will be nominated unless voices, and he will accept and make the race with all his old vigor. This is the situation as it appears to Thurman's friends, and they are certainly the shrewdest politicians in Ohio. They regard his election, if nominated, as absolutely certain, and then his chances for the race for 1880 are away beyond any of his competitors, in their judgment.

Amusement for the Pensive Carpet-Bagger.

New York Herald.

The quarrel between Governor Colquitt and Senator Hill, of Georgia, has become so bitter that it has drawn in their respective followers in the state, and threatens to divide the democratic party into two hostile factions. The pensive carpet-bagger, whose occupation down there is gone, must be slightly amused.

A Lucky Young Man.

Chicago Times.

Second Lieutenant Colonel Fred Grant is to sail immediately to join his father on his tour around the world—transportation furnished by the government and salary continued during his absence. Colonel Fred has already enjoyed one tour through Europe and the east, with General Sherman, at the public's expense. He may be set down as an uncommonly lucky young man.

No Change in the Programme.

Baltimore Gazette.

That vexatious fishery award which we paid to England last month prevented the treasury from getting out its customary statement this month showing a decrease of the national debt. As a matter of fact the debt was increased $6,214,000 in November and it hasn't been decreased a particle this month. This is bad; but still resumption will take place according to advertisement.

Mr. Edmunds to Have a Breathing Spell.

Washington Post.

Senator Sharon has succeeded in tearing himself away from "the cares of life and the deceitfulness of riches" on the Pacific slope, and is actually journeying hitherward to warm up his cold seat in the senate. When his strong hand grasps the tail of the country, Mr. Edmunds can let go long enough to take a rest.

A Peaceful Revolution.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The debt of the nation is now held by the nation, and not by Europe. A few years ago nearly all our bonds were there. Now nearly all are held by our own people. This is a revolution in itself.

Esau Sure Enough.

Baltimore Gazette.

The Augusta Chronicle will be disappointed if it expects Senator Hill to deny that interview on Georgia politics which we published the other day. That was a bona fide interview. Both hand and voice betrayed the presence of Esau.

Resumption and Refunding.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

If resumption proves the success that Sherman hopes for it, idle capital will go into active business so fast that Sherman won't know what has struck his low interest bearing bonds.

Grant and Defeat.

Cincinnati Commercial, ind. rep.

The republican party has but one chance to throw away the next presidential election, and that is the nomination of General Grant. They will not do it.

Comptroller Porter Ahead.

New York Star.

For double-acting, self-reversible opinions, furnished on the shortest notice, Comptroller Porter of the treasury department takes the rag off the bush

The Best Hold of the Old Year.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The year 1878 has earned a place in history as the year of hard times and pedestrianism—both in an epidemic form. These were its best hold.

Bad Air and Bad Whisky.

Memphis Avalanche.

It is not surprising that so many congressmen are ill. The ventilation of the house would kill a mule in six months. Besides, the whisky is bad.

Name Him.

Boston Post.

The meanest man this season lives in Cincinnat. His wife hung up her stocking and he filled it with Old Farmers' almanacs.

Grantism in Texas.

Philadelphia Times.

Bishop Haven has charge of the Grant movement in Texas, and it is getting along nearly as well there as it is in Pennsylvania.

It Looms but Does Not Boom.

New York Paper.

The Bayard movement begins to loom up, but it can not yet be said to boom.

A Double Negative.

BY JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

I.
HE,
"Ten years
Ago,
With tears
You said,
'Dear Ned,
No! No!,
I fled.
Heart dead,
You know.
And I seem you?
You would
Not wed—
You could,
'Tis said;
I could have, too,
But tears
Were shed,
Ten year
Ago."

II.
SHE.
"Ten years
Ago,
With tears
I said
'Dear Ned,
No! no!,
You fled,
Dear Ned,
Mon beau!
How foolish you:
Could not
You press!
Could not
You guess
Negatives two
With tears.
Meant 'yes!'
Ten year
Ago?"

—The frittering away of wealth is of minor account compared to the expenditure of vital force by delay in treating a cough or cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves time and strength in its effect upon coughs and colds. 25 cents a bottle. 243

Hosts of People are Martyrs

To sick headache, that infallible symptom of a disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Many suffer from it as many as three or four times a week. They do so needlessly, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by toning the digestive organs and regulating the bowels and liver, removes the cause, and dispels the painful symptom. The intimate sympathy between the brain and the abdominal region causes the slightest disorder affecting the latter to be reflected as it were, in the organ of thought. The reformed instited by the Bitters when the digestive, secretive and evacutive functions are in a state of chaos, has other and more beneficial results, viz., the complete nutrition of the whole physical economy, the restoration of appetite and repose, and an increase in the power of the system to resist diseases of a malarial type. jan2 d3t tues thur sat wkyjan

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

OBITUARY.

TURNER—Mrs. Juliet H Turner, wife of Wm. S. Turner, Esq., died at his residence, in this city, at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, January 1st.

The remains of Mrs. Turner were carried to Montgomery, Ala., for burial. 6

ESTEY ORGANS. THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD. UNRIVALED IN TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

To accommodate the growing demand in the South for these celebrated Organs,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. Do not decide what Organ to buy before calling on the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Do not fail, when sending for Catalogues, to send first to the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Active Agents wanted in every County in the South.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1878. 3 jan2 d2w

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, by order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, before the Court-house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known and distinguished in the plan of said city as lot number fifty-four (54), and being a part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; said lot fronting on Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, nearly opposite the Atlanta Cotton Factory, and running through two hundred and twelve (212) feet, more or less, along Bartow to Walton street, and is known as the "Tremont House." The property will be subdivided and sold with two vacant lots on Walton street, fronting fifty (50) feet each on Walton and extending back eighty-five (85) feet. Sold for division between the heirs of Fortunatus N. Chisolm, deceased. Terms: ¼d cash; ¼d 6 months; ¼d 12 months. For particulars see N. R. FOWLER,
J. H. KETNER,
E. D. CHESHIRE.
108 dec7 d30d

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, January 6 & 7.

LEONARD GROVER'S

Famous Comedy Combination, in the Great National Comedy,

Our Boarding House.

The chiefest success of the decade. Seven distinct runs in New York. Re-engaged for the season.

Fourteen hundred performances. The entire New York cast will appear. The celebrated Commedians, D. Fitzpatrick, E. M. Pyke, L. R. Willard, Marcus Moriarty, W. A. Mack, Henry Searles, Lewis Claxton, Arthur Floyd, Miss Amelia Waugh, Miss Lizzie Hunt, Miss Jeffries Lewis, Mrs. E. B. Holmes, Miss Mafrian Lester, Little Marie Lester, and the entire great cast.

Remember this is the only company in America with the author's stamp of approval. The unquestioned success of the enormous New York runs. See everywhere, in all papers, the cordial indorsement of most complete merit.

Admission, $1, and 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Book Store, without extra charge. 598 dec29 jan4,5,7

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIR

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1879. NO. 181.

A NEW LEAF TURNED.

AND THE OLD ONE CLOSED DOWN.

The Gathering of the Diplomats in the White House.—The Chinese Out in Force—The Day in New York—What Atlanta Has Done in the Way of Celebrating the New Year's Advent.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The usual official receptions to-day were all well attended. The executive mansion was thronged with visitors, and the residences of the cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps and many prominent citizens were recipients of very great attention. The reception at the executive mansion began at 11 a.m., the first visitors being the members of the diplomatic corps; no one belonging to the British legation was present as that legation is in mourning on account of the death of Princess Alice. For the same reason Sir Edward Thornton did not receive any callers to-day. Secretary Sherman and General Sherman were also prevented from receiving their friends because of the death, in Ohio, last evening, of their brother, Judge Charles T. Sherman, the father of Mrs. Don Cameron. The blue parlor at the executive mansion, in which the reception was held, presented a magnificent appearance. Prominent among the diplomatic callers were the members of the Chinese legation in full court costume. At one o'clock, after the regular official reception was ended, the gates at the white house were thrown open to the general public. A snow-storm prevailed throughout the day.

New year's day and its customs were observed very generally in New York. Nearly all the stores and places of business were closed.

THE YEAR'S TRADE.

LONDON, January 1, 1879.—The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1878 shows an increase of £808,435 over that of 1877. The Times, in its financial summary for 1878, says that the industries have been disorganized, credit shaken and failures multiplied on every hand. The failures will be nearly five thousand more than last year. Not only have wages been reduced and many thousands of artisans thrown out of employment, but many thousands of those above the artisan class are either in actual want or on the confines of it. The increasing number driven to grant bills of sale on their effects is one significant proof of what is going on in the ranks of the lower and middle classes.

CHICAGO, January 1.—The aggregate produce and provision business for the past year in Chicago has been unprecedented in nearly every article. The receipts for the year were: Flour, 3,100,000 barrels; wheat, 99,000,000 bushels; corn, 63,000,000 bushels; oats, 18,000,000 bushels; rye, 6,345,000 bushels; cattle, 1,083,000 head. The receipts for the preceding year were: Flour, 2,891,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000,000 bushels; corn, 48,000,000 bushels; oats, 13,500,000 bushels; hogs, 4,025,000 head. The clearings of the associated banks were, however, $77,500,000 less in 1878 than in 1877.

MILWAUKEE, January 1.—The Wisconsin prints a full and comprehensive review of the produce trade of Milwaukee for 1878, as compared with former years. The receipts of wheat, flour and coarse grains show a very considerable increase over the two preceding years, while the receipts and manufacture of flour aggregate a larger amount this year than ever before. The live stock tables show an unprecedented increase in business done, the receipts of live hogs being nearly double and those of cattle a third larger than last year. The receipts of cheese reached the enormous aggregate of 13,263,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 pounds over 1877. The receipts of wheat were 21,700,000 bushels; flour, 2,260,000 barrels; shipments of flour, 2,620,000 barrels.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1.—Messrs. Wells, Fary & Co.'s annual statement of precious metal was produced in the states and territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco from west of the coast of Mexico during 1878, it shows the aggregate products as follows: Gold, 38,956,231 dollars; silver, 38,746,391 dollars; lead, 3,452,000 dollars. Total was less by 17,267,132 dollars than for 1877.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 2—The resumption of specie payments yesterday didn't cause a ripple at the banks or financial circles. Very few wanted checks paid in gold, and some banks received more gold on deposit than they paid out.

New Year's in Atlanta.

New year's in Atlanta was gay and festive. Calling has not been so general for several years past as it was yesterday. The general plan of receiving, too, was most pleasant. At every place several young ladies received and the courtesies of the occasion were gaily exchanged in the festivities of the day. The various homes which were open yesterday were full of cheer and comfort. Carriages rattled over the streets in the gaiety of the occasion and all was "merry as a marriage bell" as the school boys say. At night the gaiety began afresh here. Most of the callers did not start out before nightfall and the festivities were continued until a very late hour at night. After 9 o'clock the center of attraction seemed to be the residence of General L. J. Gartrell where there was an elegant entertainment. The Misses Gartrell received their friends in superb style and the parlors of their beautiful home were full from the early hours of the evening to the late hours of the night. Seldom has Atlanta seen such elegant entertainments as were given yesterday. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the number of calls, we cannot now give as full an account of the festivities as we will hereafter present. It was a gala new year's and was richly enjoyed by all who participated in its festivities.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Hint to Denmark—Death of Another Princess—Floods in England.

LONDON, January 1.—The Princess Mary, of Lichtenstein, formerly Miss Fox, the adopted daughter of Lord Holland, and authoress of several books, died recently in Syria.

The Times to-day, in its discussion of the revenue returns, concludes that if no further foreign disturbances ensue, Lord Northcote may on the whole be but little worse off than he anticipated.

It is expected that the journeymen builders of Sheffield will submit to the reduction in the rates of wages of which notice was given by the master builders on the 24th of December, and that the strike will be avoided.

The recent sudden thaw has caused numerous floods in England and Scotland. At Nottingham the flood is the greatest for fourteen years. The country around Darlington and Wexham is flooded for miles. Much damage is reported at Berwick and Aberdeen. The distress among the poorer people seems about stationary at the great industrial centers. The lord mayor of London writes that he considers it inadvisable to start a central fund for London, as he gathers that the distress is not at present so exceptionally heavy as to overpower the local relief organizations. The mayors of Manchester, Preston, Sheffield and Blackburne, replying to official inquiries, state that the local resources are sufficient to meet the distress. This report, however, has provoked indignation in the case of Blackburne, where fourteen thousand persons are unemployed.

The empress of Germany gave audience yesterday to the widow of the late American minister, Bayard Taylor.

The North German Gazette inveighs against the Danish court for giving an official reception to the Guelph deputation which presented the Hanoverian address of loyalty to the duke of Cumberland at his wedding with the Princess Thyra. The Gazette says that this reception oversteps the bounds prescribed by the rules of international intercourse. Germany is surprised to see Denmark favoring an anti-German tendency and disregarding considerations which she is bound to observe in dealing with the German empire.

A Berlin correspondent is trustworthily informed that if the pope would yield on the question of the nomination of the clergy, modus vivendi might be found. The government inflexibly insists that the Catholic clergy shall receive their education in Germany alone.

Over 1,000 dock laborers have struck work at Hull.

Contrary to expectation, nearly all the masons at Sheffield have struck against the reduction which they were notified on the 24th of December would take effect to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 1.—A further enormous depreciation of Turkish paper money has occurred. As a consequence numbers of bankers' shops have been closed.

Marechal, the Frenchman who obtained a contract from Prince Doadaukoff Korsakoff, relative to tithes in Eastern Roumelia, endeavored to provoke Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Mr. Whitaker, editor of the Constantinople Messenger, to a duel on account of their action in exposing that affair, but the British consul-general interfered and prevented hostilities.

Admiral Hornby has informed the British ambassador to Constantinople that his fleet will return to Ismid, arriving there Thursday evening. The admiral's return is in consequence of the difficulty of getting provisions and receiving letters at Artaki.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 1.—The council of the empire has approved the new rates of taxation proposed by the minister of finance, affecting stamps, liquors and cotton other than Asiatic.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 2.—The viceroy of India telegraphs that General Stewart reports the completion of a good road, suitable for heavy artillery, over the Ghorazine pass. Advances were commenced by both the Ghorazine and Khojack passes to-day, with the intention of concentrating at Takhtipul for the final advance on Candahar. The most reliable reports state that there are only three or four weak Afghan regiments and a few hundred irregulars, destitute of artillery, at Candahar. There is no news from Cabul or from Yakoob Khan.

The Oldham cotton strike was terminated at a conference between the employers and operatives committees yesterday. The latter unconditionally accepted the proposed reduction. It is expected work will be fully resumed Monday.

The Standard's Dublin correspondent says: The rumor has been revived that the duke of Connaught will become viceroy of Ireland and meets with rather more credence than formerly.

The Oldham masters at yesterday's meeting refused to pledge themselves to restore old hands to their former places or exempt carders from the reduction. The loss in wages by the strike amounts to sixty thousand pounds besides the expenditure of the union funds, and the loss to capital by the stoppage of four million spindles. The Sun mill, which is the largest limited company in Oldham, announces a loss of two thousand and two hundred pounds during the last three months. This is the greatest loss ever sustained by any company since the cotton famine.

The Times' correspondent at Berlin says a majority of the federal council are friendly to the general principle of Bismarck's financial scheme. It is thought that Bismarck will secure the support of the rural members of the reichstag by protecting the natives corn, and cattle, although the liberals will determinedly oppose the measure. They are probably aware that their protest will be little more than formal.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent with the Quetta column says that the artillery has safely passed Khojak pass. The bulk of General Biddulph's division is now in the plain of Candahar. The Telegraph's correspondent at Jellalabad states that four regiments have deserted Yakoob Khan because of a dispute about pay.

A special to the Times from Vienna says that the reports relative to the arbitrary plans for the conversion of paper money raised the price of gold at Constantinople last week to 420, but the government purchases of paper and police interference reduced this to 176.

AN ARMY SCANDAL.

Captain Blair, Who Married Colonel Gordon Granger's Widow, Charged with Bigamy by a Woman in Scotland.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Army circles have been excited by the recent publication of a scandal in which Captain Blair, of the 15th infantry, and the widow of the late Colonel Gordon Granger, are the central figures. After the death of Colonel Granger his widow settled in Washington, and, being a lady of liberal education and fine personal appearance, soon became a favorite in social circles. Mrs. Granger is a relative of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who bequeathed her $20,000. About a year ago she married Captain Blair, and is now with her husband at Santa Fe. Recently the United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland, reported to the state department that a woman with two children, giving the name of Mrs. Thomas Blair Nichols, and claiming to be the wife of Captain Blair, United States army, had filed charges with him against her husband for bigamy, she having learned that he had married Mrs. Granger. The Scotch woman alleges that Blair's real name is Nichols; that he deserted her about 18 years ago, and enlisted in the United States army, and that shortly prior to his marriage with Mrs. Granger he visited her in Scotland. These facts were communicated to William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, by the state department, who in turn communicated them to Mrs. Granger Blair. The lady replied that she had already been informed of the story, which she pronounced untrue and explained a determination to adhere to her husband. Captain Blair has obtained leave of absence and will visit Washington and demand an investigation of the charges, which he pronounces false. Blair entered the army in 1860 as a private and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1867. Prior to his marriage with Mrs. Granger he visited Scotland. The facts last stated give interest to the Scotch woman's story.

In Union There is Strength.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 2.—The greenbackers and democrats combined to-night in caucus and nominated the following state officers: Secretary of state, E. H. Gove, of Biddeford; attorney-general, William H. McLellan; adjutant-general, Samuel D. Leavitt. The republicans nominated the following: S. J. Chadbourne, secretary of state; Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, attorney-general; George L. Beal, of Norway, adjutant-general. The harmony between the greenbackers and democrats continues.

The French Cabinet.

LONDON, January 1.—The Times' Paris dispatch says: Though the coming elections do not endanger the cabinet, the ministers have perceived that they ought to ask a kind of reinstatement from the new majority in which will be submitted at the opening of the session, and which will insist that no reform shall be adopted without a full discussion.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, January 1.—The legislature met this morning. The senate elected J. B. D. Cogswell president, and the house elected Levi C. Wade, of Newton, speaker. Stephen Gifford was elected clerk of the senate, and George A. Mardon, clerk of the house. Oreb F. Mitchell, of Bridgewater, was elected sergeant-at-arms.

The Dead Beats.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy A. E. Borie will sail from here to-day in the steamship Illinois for Liverpool, to accompany ex-President Grant on his trip around the world. He expects to join Grant in Paris.

Mrs. Crosby's Son.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 1.—Mrs. Crosby, now at Newport, has telegraphic information from Kingston, Ja., that her son Rutgers Crosby was with the captain, on the raft that put off from the steamer E. B. Souder.

Death of Judge Sherman.

CLEVELAND, January 1.—Judge Charles T. Sherman, formerly United States judge of this district, died suddenly this morning. He was a brother of Secretary and General Sherman.

Over the River.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CLEVELAND, O., January 2.—The Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, D. D., for thirty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, died yesterday morning; aged 88.

On the Brink.

NEWBERRYPORT, MASS., January 1.—Hon. Caleb Cushing is quite ill to-day. His illness caused great anxiety to his friends. Mr. Cushing is seventy-nine years old.

Justice Clifford.

RICHMOND, January 1.—Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States supreme court is in Richmond, and will remain several days.

Madame Anderson.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Madame Anderson completed her 1,540th quarter mile at 10 o'clock to-night.

THURMAN'S THRUSTS.

THE ANTIDOTE TO BLAINE'S POISON

Senator Thurman's New Year's Address to the Teller Committee—He Tells Them of the Violations of the Ballot in the Northern States—Indigestible Food For the Stalwarts.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The following letter explains itself:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 1, 1879.

To the Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation—Dear sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ultimo, enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by your committee requesting me to furnish in writing such facts and such evidence as may be in my possession touching the matter involved in the amendment made on my motion to the resolution under which the committee is acting. Of course the committee does not suppose that the matters embraced in that amendment are within my personal knowledge, or that of any one man. They relate to the elections in every part of the republic, and the allegations are for the most part to be found in the public press. In opening his speech in support of his resolution, December 11, the senator from Maine distinctly stated that the resolution was based on accounts given in the press. Well, the press has teemed with statements which, if true, required the investigation proposed by my amendment, and as I have no doubt that the members of the committee read the newspapers quite as diligently as I do, probably they know where to look for the sources of information as fully as I do; and, as they are charged with the responsibility of making the investigation, and I am not, I beg leave respectfully to say that I take no part of it upon my shoulders. Nevertheless, as the amendment was offered in perfect good faith and with a firm belief that the matters it embraces require investigation quite as much as the matters contained in the original resolution, it will be proper for me, especially since the committee was requested to furnish such information touching the subject as may from time to time come under my observation, I therefore send herewith, installment No. 1, consisting of—

First—An editorial article cut from this morning's Washington Post.

Second—A copy of a petition of sixty-odd citizens of New York to the house of representatives, complaining of the illegal and oppressive conduct of John I. Davenport and other federal officials at the late election in New York city, and I am authorized by the Hon. Fernando Wood, who presented the petition, to say that its statemen s are proved by sundry affidavits in his hands, and that he will, if requested, furnish names of the affiants and other witnesses to the same facts.

Third—A copy of an opinion of Judge Freedman, touching the right of certain naturalized citizens of New York, whose rights were grossly violated by the said Davenport, as set forth in said petition.

Fourth—I respectfully refer you to that portion of the speech of Senator Wallace, one of your number, delivered in the senate December 17, 1878, which relates to the last election in Pennsylvania. (See Congressional Record of December 18, page 28.) I also beg leave to refer you to a published letter of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, showing the means employed by federal officials and others to defeat his nomination and election. You have no doubt seen the letter in the newspapers. If not, I will have a copy procured for you.

Fifth—An editorial article from the Argus and Patriot newspaper, of Montpelier, Vermont, touching the election at Bennington in that state.

Sixth—A copy of the president's civil service order of June 22, 1877, and as showing what attention has been paid to it, and also what means were resorted to by the republican congressional committee of 1878. I enclose a circular of that committee, signed by George C. Gorham, its secretary. This circular, it is said, was sent to nearly every person in the civil service of the government, and to public contractors and others having relations with the government. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. THURMAN.

FEDERAL FACTS.

A New Indian Scheme—Calling for Bonds—The Outstanding Currency.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—Senators Patterson, Garland and Grover, who, on behalf of the senate committee on territories, have conducted the inquiry into the condition of affairs in the Indian territory, will be ready next week to report to the full committee. They have agreed to recommend the enactment of legislation by congress which shall provide—

1. For the establishment of a United States court in the Indian territory, to possess both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

2. That all Indians comprising "the five nations" shall be made citizens of the United States, amenable to the federal laws, and competent to serve on juries of the United States courts, etc.

3. That the lands now held in common shall be divided and held in severalty, but inalienable for a limited term of years.

The sub-committee do not at present recommend the establishment by congress of a regular territorial government for these Indians, but provide merely that they shall be entitled to representation by delegates. The sub-committee will probably advise the insertion in the proposed bill of a proviso that the constitutional land grants which various railroad companies desiring settlement in this territory have announced themselves willing to relinquish shall be formally relinquished. The recommendation of the sub-committee will probably be indorsed by the majority of the full committee, but the entire project of legislation is strenuously opposed by the authorized legal representatives of the five Indian nations.

CALL FOR BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury has issued the seventy-sixth call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000—$6,000,000 coupon and $4,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the first of April, 1879. The following is a description of the bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867, $50, No. 1 to 5,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to 5,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 6,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, $6,000,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 1 to No. 182, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to No. 1,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to No. 1,050, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1 to No. 1,150, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1 to No. 1,000, both inclusive. Total registered, $4,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000.

THE OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $62,035; legal tender notes, all issues, $346,681,016; one-year notes, $6,350,265; two-year notes, $6,314,600; two-year coupon notes, $6,323,750; coupon interest notes, $268,760; fractional currency, all issues, $16,108,158. Total, $363,208,584.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The following table gives the number, denomination and amount of four per cent. registered bonds outstanding to date:

Denomination.	Number.	Amount.
$50	6,291	$ 314,550
100	27,552	2,755,200
500	13,090	6,545,000
1,000	21,809	21,809,000
5,000	3,698	18,490,000
10,000	4,732	47,320,000
20,000	202	4,040,000
50,000	564	28,200,000
Total		$129,470,700

The following is the total amount, number and denomination of coupon four per cent. bonds sold to date:

	Number.	Total.
$50 each	31,002	$ 1,550,100
100 each	93,067	9,306,700
500 each	20,314	10,157,000
1000 each	31,653	31,653,000
Total amount		$52,666,800

There is no way to ascertain how many holders these are distributed among. The best estimate that treasury officials can make, however, is as follows:

Number of holders of $ 50 bonds	25,000
Number of holders of 100 bonds	25,000
Number of holders of 500 bonds	15,000
Number of holders of 1000 bonds	25,000

So that it is probable that the $52,666,800 for the coupon bonds are held by 140,000 different individuals and corporations. This indicates a wide distribution.

Only thirty-six of these bonds are held by foreigners, while nearly 17,000 are held at home. This is the most striking illustration yet adduced to show how entirely the American debt is finding its way into American hands, thus keeping the money at home. It seems almost incredible that of nearly 17,000 bonds only thirty-six are held in foreign countries, but such is the fact.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Appointment of Jenks's Husband Established.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—At yesterday's session of Potter's committee John Ray, counsel for Secretary Sherman, filed a communication setting forth that he had no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of intimidation in the election of 1876.

Ex-Governor Michael Hahn was examined and corroborated the statement of ex-Secretary of State Deslonde, to the effect that blank commissions of appointments for supervisors of registration and clerks had been furnished to George L. Smith for use in the fourth congressional district. Hahn at the time was state registrar of votes. Witness testified that while superintendent of the mint here he appointed Thomas H. Jenks to a position. The only recommendation that Jenks had was a verbal one and the witnes declined to make known the name of the gentleman who made the recommendation.

Chairman Potter then announced that inasmuch as several witnesses wanted by the committee were in Washington, the committee would adjourn to meet in that city next Tuesday. In the meantime, John Ray, representing Mr. Sherman, and other gentlemen to be selected by the chairman, would remain in New Orleans and take whatever testimony might be offered in rebuttal of the evidence already taken by the committee.

The committee then adjourned, the members leaving for Washington this p. m.

TOBACCO.

Senator Gordon's Proposed Amendment to the Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26.—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who has devoted much time to a careful study of the internal revenue laws, intends to propose the following amendment to the revenue laws relative to the tobacco tax:

That, for the purpose of preventing frauds upon the revenue, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to provide, by appropriate regulations, a system by which each and every cigar manufactured in, or imported into, the United States shall have affixed to it a stamp before being sold or offered for sale, which said cigar-stamps shall so correspond, by serial numbers, with the stamp now required by law to be affixed to each box of cigars that the same can readily be identified as appertaining to said box-stamp, and be readily distinguishable from those appertaining to any other box-stamp. And, as a part of said regulations, the secretary of the treasury is further authorized to remit and discontinue such of the provisions, requirements, and penalties now provided by existing laws in relation to the branding of boxes; to cautionary notices, and as to the prohibition of second or repeated use of cigar-boxes, and also as to the giving of bonds by cigar manufacturers, and the keeping and rendition of accounts, as, in his judgment, shall become inexpedient and unnecessary.

And from and after the date at which said regulations shall go into effect, all penalties now provided by law in relation to the counterfeiting or second use of box-stamps shall apply and be in force as to the counterfeiting or second use of said cigar-stamps for individual cigars; and the sale, or offering for sale, of cigars not bearing such stamps shall be unlawful, under the same penalties now prescribed by law for the sale, offering for sale, or use of cigars in boxes not properly stamped with box-stamps.

The same system, under the said regulations, shall also be extended to cigarettes, which shall be required to be made up in packages of such number and weight as may be prescribed, which packages shall be treated, as hereinbefore required, as cigars, to be stamped in the like manner and under the like penalties; and for the purposes of this act the word cigar shall be deemed and taken to include cheroots.

And to defray the cost and expense of carrying said system into effect, there shall be paid by each importer and manufacturer of cigars, in addition to the tax provided by law, the sum of 1 cent for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 25 cigars; the sum of 2 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 50 cigars; the sum of 3 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 100 cigars; the sum of 4 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 250 cigars; the sum of 5 cents for each box-stamp and corresponding cigar-stamps for each box of 500 cigars; and in the same proportion for packages of cigarettes made up as hereinbefore prescribed.

And the said secretary of the treasury is further authorized and directed to prescribe such reasonable regulations as may be required and necessary to enforce the collection of the revenue under and by such system, and the payment, by manufacturers and importers of cigars, of the sums herein declared as the cost of said stamps, and to use and disburse the amount so collected in payment of the cost and expense of enforcing and continuing said system.

And the said secretary of the treasury is further authorized to provide in said regulations for the issue to any manufacturer, upon proper bond and security, of the cigar-stamps he may need in his business, the box-stamps for which shall be held by the collector until required by such manufacturer for the packing and offering for sale of his said cigars.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS.

The Congregations of the Diocese Asked from the Various Pulpits to Contribute.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Archbishop Purcell's financial troubles, which have of late been receiving considerable attention through the press, and from the depositors who were unable to obtain their funds left with him through his brother, Chancellor Edward Purcell, his business manager, were brought to the attention of the congregations of the diocese to-day in a way that shows that there has been a very large grain of fact in the floating rumors of his heavy indebtedness. Yesterday a committee of the laity called upon the archbishop, and, after inquiring into the condition of his affairs, recommended that the congregations of the entire diocese be called upon to aid the archbishop in his financial distress by subscription and payment of money as the individual members might be willing to contribute. This proposition was acceded to by the archbishop, and to-day the officiating priests in the cathedral and other churches announced briefly to the congregations the state of affairs and the conclusion aimed at, and urged them to subscribe to the fund for the archbishop's relief as they might feel able. It is probable that graded subscription lists, a dollar fund for the poorer members, and ranging up to the thousands, will be prepared and circulated at once. This will doubtless afford early relief, as the diocese has nearly a half million communicants, and the archbishop is greatly beloved by all. A list started in this city yesterday afternoon received subscriptions for $20,000 in less than an hour. The calls upon the congregation to-day were very urgent, and will doubtless be responded to to the fullest extent of the ability of each member.

A Russian Exhibition.

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, January 1.—A grand national exhibition will be held here in 1880, which will probably be accompanied by great festivities, as it will be the 25th anniversary of the emperors accession to the throne.

Contested Congressional Seat.

UTICA, N. Y., January 1.—Sebastian Duffy, greenback and democratic candidate for congress in the Oswego-Madison district, announces that he will contest the seat of James Mason, alleging bribery.

DIXON'S DILEMMA.

A MAN WELL-KNOWN IN GEORGIA.

His Attempt to Commit Suicide at Memphis—An Indiscreet Love Affair for a Married Man—Compromising Letters and a Bogus Divorce—He Loves the Ladies Because He's English.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Rev. James A. Dixon, of New Albany, Ind., who attempted to commit suicide at the Peabody house, in this city, on Friday night, by taking a dose of strychnine, is now pronounced by his attending physician to be out of danger and his recovery only a question of time. He became conscious about Monday, and seemed to think he was in New Albany, and made piteous appeals for his wife to come into his room and see him. The circumstances preceding his attempt at self-murder lead to the opinion that he was crazy from distress and strong drink. It appears that Mr. Dixon has been, until recently, pastor of the Centenary Methodist church, of New Albany, Ind., but last September he became a Campbellite. During his pastorate of the Centenary church he became intimate with two young women of his congregation—Anabel and Lizzie Kepley. His attentions to the latter soon became a matter of gossip throughout the town. No attempt to expose the scandal was made, however, until Mr. Dixon charged the deputy postmaster with robbing the mails. The postmaster promptly sued Mr. Dixon for slander, and during the proceedings the scandal was brought prominently into public notice. During the trial several letters written by Mr. Dixon to Miss Kepley were read, and showed beyond question the clergyman's passion for the young woman. This fact would not have been scandalous had it not been that the reverend gentleman has a wife and children, the oldest of whom is a grown-up young lady. In his letters to Miss Kepley, Mr. Dixon made use of such extravagant expressions of affection as the following: "You have given me hopes that have led me on to where I am, and then you have gone back on them. I cannot, therefore, trust you. How could any one?" "I am tired, tired of this life I am leading. There are two ways to the rest I need—one a union with you, the other a quiet grave. I mean to have you if I can; if I cannot, I can receive the other." "I will trust you; and if the worst comes to the worst, I will kill—somebody. I love you, and if you will write me and say you don't love me any more, I will leave you free and unmolested forever. Will you weigh and think of the last sentence? Do, my own dear Lizzie. I am an immortal soul, and you ought to pity me enough to try and save me." "Dead or alive, I shall watch you; I never can be parted from you."

Miss Lizzie Kepley, to whom these fond expressions were addressed, appears to have been equally infatuated with her pastor, for in her letters are found such terms of endearment as these: "My darling," "my love," "my adored," "my idol," "my love, my life, my all." She says in one of them: "I tried to attract your attention, but you would not look up at the window; I was undressed. I am dying to hear from you; but if you were here, my soul would find some means of reaching yours. How I hate to part with you when once with you; I am growing real simple about you; I felt just a little bit jealous when Mrs. D. took your arm and you went home together. I will tell you now what I will do—Anabel and I will meet you any day next week, after Tuesday, at any place, and you go get the license and we get married. If you love me and want to marry me, then name the place, day and hour, and I will meet and marry you."

It also appeared during the trial that Mr. Dixon had given Miss Lizzis a paper which purported to be a divorce from his wife, but which proved to be bogus. Mr. Dixon emphatically denied the scandalous stories circulated about him, but his attempt at suicide apparently confirms them.

WHO DIXON IS.

He is the celebrated Dr. J. A. Dixon, once pastor in Augusta, Ga., who created such a furor, as an eloquent lecturer, there and in Atlanta almost three years ago. Dropping into serious peril of the penitentiary at that city, he resigned under a very deep cloud and moved to Ohio, where he hung out his shingle as a lawyer. Very soon thereafter he quit the Baptists and joined the Methodists and preached for them. But his evil genius never forsook him, and he fell into disgrace and was suspended. Next he joined what is known as the Christian (Campbellite) church, and became pastor of one of their churches at New Albany, Ind.

THE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

He arrived in Memphis on the 18th inst., taking rooms at the Peabody hotel, where it was he attempted self-destruction. In his room lying on the bureau were found the following letters:

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 27, 1878.

To the People of Memphis—I came to your city nearly two weeks ago, as sane as any man and foolish—I may say sinning—citizen of the United States; but I was not so deemed by the people I left, and who knew best; and the object of scorn and indignation. I was up to that time, December 18th, at least guilty of no more than indiscretion. I have not been charged with more. Some demoralized papers, such as the New York Police Gazette, have gotten up a sensational report of letters passing between himself and a certain young lady in that city (New Albany), all of which are misrepresentations and lies. I have never by the young lady or her friends, been charged with immorality, i. e., criminal intercourse with the young woman. All I have ever been charged with was imprudence, and that has not been tried, and, therefore, not proven. I had resigned my charge as a pastor last September, and decided to settle in Memphis as a physician, my old practice. I lived in the south many years, was born and educated in England, and I am inclined to love the ladies, among which I never was charged with before, the place of my birth and where I spent the happiest life may have something to do with it. I say this sincerely, because I am now in the south. I am surprised at the excitement I learn of in this city. I know it to be unthinking and unjust, and the citizens will afteward regret it, i. e., when they have found out that it is unjust and purely the work of sensational northern papers, who live to fill the unhappy taste they have, alas! cultivated so largely in the United States for scandal. Please wait, and do me the justice of a fair hearing.

JAMES DIXON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 27, 1878.

To Mayor Malbun, New Albany, Ind.: My Dear Friend—I am perfectly astonished to find that by some means or other there is much excitement in the city over what is called the Dixon scandal, about which you have heard so much and with which you have had so much to do. We supposed it all over before I left, but news seems to be late getting here. I venture to say there is not a town north, although I am not by any means a northern man, where the whole of the matter has not been heard and judgment rendered by the people, and, so far as I am aware, I am ahead in the verdict. Long has the whole thing been known in Indiana, and in which state alone are there any persons concerned. As you know, my wife is with me as bravely as any woman can be for her husband. Please inform Mrs. Dixon of the facts I write, for I did not tell her of them to-day in my letters; and our mutual friends in Louisville. Send word also to General Shackleford and my son in Evansville, Ind., if you think best. I am so taken by surprise with the unjustness of the people's excitement here that I hardly know what to say or do. Mrs. Dixon and family were to have started to-day, but for the condition of things here it completely upsets our plans. I am a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, as you all know in Indiana, and have always been so regarded for twenty-two years in the United States, that I am perfectly astounded with what I have heard with my own ears here in Memphis. I came to do as every citizen has a right to attempt, make an honest living by my own skill and industry. You saw me before I started and bid me godspeed. I have done no offense to the laws, and yet I am hounded among strangers, and that in the south I have loved so well. I can say no more now, but will telegraph you should I need to. So see my dear wife and tell her this in addition to what I have written her the last day or two, on the square, on the side of justice and truth.

I am, yours truly, J. DIXON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 27, 1878.

Floyd Turley, Esq.—My Dear Friend: Never in my life have I been so surprised as this evening to find that I am the object of suspicion in this city, as if I had been guilty of some crime. I do not know what it all means. I suppose—indeed I gather from what I have heard with my own ears on the street and around the hotel where I am staying, awaiting the arrival of wife and family—that it is the so-called scandal between Miss K. and myself, which I did not suppose involved any police or legal adjustment or interference, and more especially as you know as well as I do that the public are vastly more on my side than on theirs. I suppose I shall have to appeal to the citizens of New Albany for protection. Am well aware that when the citizens are informed of the truth I shall be protected. Will you please hold the mayor and my friends in readiness to come to my aid should they have to be appealed to? I am here on a just and lawful purpose to earn my own living in a lawful calling. Why should I be subject to so much indignity as I have been called to suffer to-night? I never have been so scandalously abused, and this day tell my friends and Mayor Malbun for me and lay me under this another obligation. I will write you more if I have cause. I have suffered enough for the wicked conspiracy, in which I have not been accused of any crime against the laws of any state or country. Truly, J. DIXON.

The Miss K. referred to in the letter above is Miss Lizzie Kepley, of New Albany, whose gushing letters to the divine, together with his answers, we recently published. The subject of this notice on his arrival gave out as his intention to locate in Memphis and resume the practice of medicine, which he followed ere entering the ministry.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Shot Through the Heart—A Big Fire in Charleston.

EASTON, PA., January 1.—Two o'clock this morning Christopher Dittler, a citizen of this place, was shot through the left lung by an unknown party, robbed of a hundred dollars and thrown down an embankment into the Bushkill creek.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1.—At three o'clock this morning the large cotton and warehouses of the Union cotton press company were destroyed by fire together with 10,121 bales of cotton. The property comprised four cotton presses with a capacity of pressing about 2,500 bales of cotton per day and storage room for over 10,000 bales. Only two of the presses were running. The buildings and presses are valued at about $100,000, and are insured for $60,000, as follows: New York companies, $12,000; San Francisco, $2,000; Hartford, $3,000; Franklin and Philadelphia, $4,000; foreign companies, $2,700; Charleston, $1,200.

The loss on cotton is estimated at $475,000. On this there is an insurance to the amount of $472,250. The losses are: Knoop, Haneman & Company, 3,305 bales; insured for $155,000. I. H. Hale & Company, 5,888 bales; insured for $267,000. Street Brothers, 839 bales; insured for $465,000. G. M. Pallitser, 83 bales, insured for $3,500. Colver, Rodgers & Company, 6 bales; insured for $250.

Several frame buildings in the neighborhood were damaged to the extent of about $8,000, most of which were covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A man was hailed by the watchman a few moments before the fire was discovered, running from the place where the fire started. The watchman shot at him, but he escaped.

RICHMOND, January 1.—Intelligence was received this evening of the escape of 10 convicts who were at work on the James river and Kanawha canal, near Lexington, Virginia. The prisoners, who were all white, broke out of the stockade in which they were confined at night. They were fired on by the guard, but none were seriously hurt as to result in their capture.

CINCINNATI, January 1.—A man, purporting to be agent of the Methodist book concern, of this city, and calling himself Wallace Evans, was arrested at Zanesville, Ohio, yesterday, and placed in jail in default of a thousand dollar bail for obtaining money under false pretenses. He had succeeded in ingratiating himself with several prominent pastors and Sunday-school men, leading the services in the Seventh street church Sunday-school last Sunday; borrowing money where possible; receiving money for subscriptions to Sunday-school papers, etc., before his real character was discovered. He is said to be the same fellow who successfully practiced the same game at Columbus, Ohio, recently.

NORWICH, CONN., January 1.—The superior court opened this morning for the trial of Kate M. Cobb and Wesley W. Bishop, charged with the double poisoning of Bishops wife and Mrs. Cobb's husband. It was decided to try the case of Mrs. Cobb first. The jury was impaneled and the taking of evidence commenced.

ST. PAUL, January 1.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Wasea states that a man calling himself Professor Ronsodelaanotire, and claiming to have been a fellow-traveler of Dr. Livingstone in Africa, committed suicide there to-day by poison. He was a peripatetic lecturer and became financially straitened.

COLUMBUS, O., January 1.—Charles Doty, superintendent of the gas-works at the Central lunatic asylum was arrested to-day, charged with attempting to outrage the person of Flora Corrody, aged seven years. He was sent to jail to-night to prevent possible violence from the friends of the little victim.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1.—Last night, Thomas Crossly, shoemaker, residing at 354½ Howard street, shot and mortally wounded his wife, and then cut his own throat with a sh

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches pacing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old 81" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 2, 1879.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says Mr. Stephens has entirely recovered from the accident which befell him on the capitol steps. He will take his seat when congress reassembles.

GREENBACKS will be received to-day, as before, at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION, where an absolute equivalency exists among paper, silver and gold. The buzzard dollar will go as far as it ever did towards the renewal of a subscription. If any one has doubts, let him put the matter to a practical test.

MR. STEPHENS has written out a three-column "interview" in the way of reply to ex-Senator Norwood's letter on the Southern Pacific road. It first appeared in the Washington Post. Mr. Stephens holds that any action on the part of the Central Pacific company tending to divert the Texas Pacific road from its San Diego terminus is fraught with danger to the interests of the south.

CONGRESS passed an act last year making new year's day a national holiday, as much so as the 4th of July. The treasury at Washington, the sub-treasury at New York, and the banks were therefore closed yesterday, and formal resumption of specie payments will begin to-day. In anticipation of the demand which may be made for coin, additional paying-tellers have been provided for the New York sub-treasury, who are to be on hand at ten o'clock this morning. The treasury officials do not, however, anticipate any run on the sub-treasury.

THE annual report of the auditor of Virginia shows that the taxable values of the state have decreased six millions within twelve months, and this fact is being effectively used by those who advocate either a repudiation of the state's debt or a compulsory settlement with its creditors. The bondholders—at least two thirds of them—in 1871 relinquished one-third of their principal. That one-third they agreed to look to West Virginia for. That state disowns the obligation to pay any portion of the debt of the old dominion. The creditors, who, in 1871, surrendered one-third of their principal, now signify their willingness to give up one-third of their interest; that is, they will fund their 6 per cent. bonds in 4 per cent. bonds. The readjusters do not propose to pay more than 3 or 3½, and further demand that the bondholders shall yield their only security, their tax-receivable coupons. It is difficult to forecast the result.

An Improper Refusal.

As will be seen from an interview with Captain John W. Nelms, published elsewhere this morning, an attempt has been made by the governor to correct what has been a crying and grievous evil for some years past, viz., the custom of carrying persons convicted in the United States courts in Georgia to northern penitentiaries.

It is complained, and justly too, that these prisoners, when taken hundreds of miles from their homes, are put at a terrible disadvantage upon their release. They are left in a strange and forbidding country, without money or friends, distant from their acquaintances, and utterly helpless. Many of them are never able to make their way back to their homes, and others are years in doing so. It must be remembered, too, that the great bulk of these prisoners differ in many respects from the ordinary convict. They are arrested, usually for violating a revenue law, and in many cases for resisting the federal authority. It is charged too that a political feeling has entered into much of this revenue business. It is certain that hundreds of men otherwise reputable have been convicted under these laws. It seems hard that they should be treated worse than the thieves and felons convicted under the state laws—be banished to northern penitentiaries. The essence of our complaint would be understood better if a democratic attorney-general were to send the federal prisoners convicted in Massachusetts to a penitentiary in Georgia or South Carolina. How long would the Massachusetts people stand that? Why, then, should the Georgia prisoners be sent to New York?

It must be understood that the proposition made by the governor through Captain Nelms is entirely fair. He proposed to keep the United States prisoners in Georgia at precisely the same cost they are at in the northern prisons, and thus save to the government the very considerable item of transportation both ways for the guards, and one way for the prisoners. The governor also authorized Captain Nelms to say that he would pledge the sovereignty of Georgia to the safe-keeping of these prisoners. Mr. Devens's reply was curt, pointed and emphatic: "He would not do it," and that ended it, so far as the governor is concerned. Wouldn't it be a good idea for our members of congress to look into this matter and see if something can't be done?

A National Militia System.

One of the notable movements of the past few months is an attempt to establish a national militia organization.

A convention of New Englanders has been held in New York, in which a few New Yorkers, some western men, and one southern representative joined, for the purpose of organizing the militia of the various states into a homogeneous army, having central regulations and officers. It is proposed by this convention that a uniform shall be adopted as the national militia uniform, and that the war department shall appoint a board of army officers for each state, who shall have general supervision of the militia of that state. A central board at Washington shall devise rules and regulations for the government of this militia force, and it shall be nationalized in every sense of the word. In return for this, the national government shall appropriate, through congress, the sum of $1,000,000 per annum to be divided pro rata among the states for the purpose of arming, equipping and maintaining this national militia.

While we have not had much time to think this matter over, we believe we are prepared to say that we do not care to take any of this national militia business. As far as Georgia is concerned, she is perfectly capable of organizing, and handling, and governing her own militia—she certainly does not care ro make her volunteer system the nest for a bunch of worn-out army officers. The truth is she is more concerned just now in building new railroads, putting up new cotton factories, and floating her new four per cents, than she is in getting her militia into shape. But whenever she needs the help of the central government on this subject she will call for it. We are glad to see that only one southern delegate was present at this convention, and we hope he will stay away from the next one. It is simply a trick to enlarge the regular army, and to provide soft places for surplus army officers.

It will be well enough, however, that it is proposed to limit this organization to 1,000 men for each congressional district. This would give Georgia a force of 9,000 men. These are to be put in companies, regiments, brigades and divisions. The regimental officers are to be elected by the soldiers of the regiment. The brigade officers are to be appointed by the governor of the state. The division officers—and here the cat's face peeps out of the meal—are to be appointed by the president out of the regular army. Each man enlisted in this militia is to serve for five years, and during that time is to be subject to the orders of his various officers. He is to receive $1 per day for every day he is called out to parade or drill or to go into military encampment. This is to be paid out of the national appropriation. It is said, by the way, that this scheme originates with General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, which, however, we shall decline to believe until we have heard from it further.

The Balance of Trade and Resumption.

A statement compiled by the bureau of statistics, just published, shows that the balance of trade for the month of November reached the unusual amount of $32,000,000 in favor of the United States. This is the largest November balance in our favor that has been noted since the records have been kept, the month being one of the dullest of the year. The balance of trade in our favor for five months of the current fiscal year, commencing July 1, is $113,904,084, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the balance in our favor for the corresponding months of last year. The balance in our favor for the twelve months ending November 30, 1878, is $309,309,741, while that for the twelve months ending November 30, 1877, was only $140,723,629. This shows the growth of our commerce in a single year, and returns for the calendar year of 1878, which are complete, with the exception of the last fifteen days of December, show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will be nearly $350,000,000—more than $100,000,000 more than last year, nearly $200,000,000 more than 1876, more than $250,000,000 more than 1875, and $300,000,000 more than 1874, before which time the balance of trade ranged from $10,000,000 to $150,000,000 against the United States. The exportation of gold has almost entirely ceased, and there has been very little trans-atlantic movement of coin for the last two months.

This is a very happy condition of things—too happy, we fear, to last. The present pace cannot, in fact, be maintained one day beyond the time when the supply of American securities held abroad gives out. When they give out we will be compelled to sell our surplus products for what we can get in exchange, or else accept more commodities from abroad that we would not take out of choice. The volume of American securities held abroad is already greatly reduced. Very few governments are coming back, and the supply of railroad and other American securities in London is not equal to the demand. It is well to have the evidences of our funded debts at home; but when they are so held, we may be sure that the immense "balance of trade" in our favor will not be maintained. We are, in short, compelled to look square in the face in the immediate future the necessity of either accepting very low prices for our products or else of buying commodities abroad that we would prefer to manufacture at home. Neither of these alternatives is very pleasant or encouraging.

The situation is fuller of anxiety because of the fact that the success of the present resumption scheme absolutely depends upon the maintenance of a balance in our favor sufficiently large to keep gold from flowing out of the country. We cannot afford to buy gold at a premium with bonds in order to circulate it at par. This would soon defeat resumption, and place us in a less enviable position than we have yet occupied before the world. Let no one therefore, think because equivalency between paper and gold is to-day a fact, that our currency and financial problems are all satisfactorily disposed of. We are, in fact, just starting out on an uncertain and perilous journey, and if at the end of the year we find that we have reached the goal Resumption, we will, as a nation, have abundant reasons for thankfulness.

Grant and the Southern Radicals.

The anti-Grant republicans are greatly distressed. The southern problem presents itself to them in a new and not altogether pleasing aspect. The rotten boroughs they worked to establish are proving rocks that threaten to destroy the party itself. This is the way the matter rises up before the disheartened republicans who do not want another term of Grant and all it implies; and they are casting about for a remedy. The republican national convention of 1880 will contain 369 votes, of which the southern radicals will cast 138. It is conceded on all hands that Grant has a first mortgage on every one of the 138. He need, therefore, secure only forty-seven votes from the northern states to insure his nomination. This, chimes in the Chicago Tribune and Cincinnati Gazette with tremulous, if not tearful pens, will give "the southern states" a power in the convention out of all proportion to their republican voting strength. It will, we confess, give the little cliques of radical managers in each of the southern states a remarkable power over their party. It will let, say, one hundred men in the south, not one of whom is noted for purity or patriotism, dictate the course and choice of one of the great parties of the country. This is very sad—to the country whose best interests are thereby endangered, and to the republican politicians who will be left out in the cold if the man on horseback is accorded more presidential years than were conferred on George Washington. But the Indianapolis Journal, Mr. Morton's old organ, has a remedy. "In all probability," it remarks, "not a single southern state will vote for the republican candidate in 1880, yet they can come within forty-six votes of naming him in convention. This is not right. The present basis of representation is wrong. Instead of being based on the electoral vote, it should be based on the number of republican votes cast at the preceding election. This would give republican states their proper preponderance in convention, and prevent the anomaly of a republican candidate being nominated by democratic states."

To change the basis of representation in the convention requires, however, the concurrence of a majority of the national executive committee. As each state has a member on the controlling committee, it is safe to say that the representatives from the southern states and the partisans of Grant from the north constitute a clear majority. Deacon Smith and Mr. Medill will, therefore, have to make the best of the unpromising situation. The mythical and preposterous radical party that they built up in the south is clearly destined to become the chief plague of its inventors—perhaps the chief cause of their destruction and dispersion. And on the mourners' bench who will we see? It's another case of the whirligig of time.

Greenbacks and Georgia Taxes.

Yesterday the people of the United States, headed by John Sherman, jubilantly wished each other "a happy new year" under the presumption that they had "resumed." Perhaps the people of Georgia labored, to some extent, under the same delusion. But neither John Sherman nor the American people were aware, and doubtless are still in blissful ignorance, that resumption is a failure and that a new scheme of demonetization has inserted itself into the financial policy of a part of the nation.

In the public laws of the session of the Georgia general assembly, recently ended, we find in the tax act the following section:

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all taxes assessed under this act shall be collected in United States national bank currency, or gold and silver coin of the United States; and the value of the property taxed on the first day of April of each of said years 1879 and 1880, in such currency, shall be the basis of the taxes.

It will be noted that we are to pay our taxes "in United States national bank currency, or gold and silver coin of the United States," and the greenback is effectually demonetized for all tax-paying purposes in the state of Georgia. Just as the government had fondly hoped that the currency was on a level and that it had gotten the greenback on a gold basis, along comes this body of Georgia solons and knocks their calculations to the winds. The financial twist of Georgia politics has been a matter of dispute for some time, but is so no longer. The policy of the state, as settled in this act, is to foster the national banks and stand squarely up for hard money. Whether intended or not, our legislature has put us upon record, and there is no escape from the position.

Now, what will John Sherman do about it? It is true that John has shown a very special affection for certain national banks, but does he desire to see them triumphant over the old reliable greenback? Does John so love the national bank issues that he is willing to see the greenback demonetized and eliminated from public uses for their benefit? We cannot see clearly how this act of the Georgia legislature can harmonize with all of Sherman's schemes, and the state will await anxiously any deliverance which the secretary of the treasury may make in the premises.

In another view, nearly every democratic platform adopted in Georgia last year demanded in emphatic terms the substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes. This was one of the cardinal points in all the deliverances of the party. Now, who is it that, at one fell swoop, has upset platforms and principles in this manner, and declared by the authority of a law that national bank notes are the only paper currency in which the people of Georgia shall pay their taxes? Is this treason to the government? Is it repudiation of the greenback? Is not this intimidation of the people's currency? Cannot the Blaine committee handle this matter? When we think of all the dire possibilities of the affair, it takes the new year's cheer out of our existence and leaves it trembling for the future. But, hold! have the national banks anything to do with this scheme of demonetization? They are tenacious of their privileges and hungry for greater opportunities. Have they cajoled us into their meshes and tightened their grip upon us with the iron-clamps of law? When tax-day comes what per centum of premium will we have to pay for national bank notes with which to pay our taxes?

In fact, however, there is some error in the law. Somebody has passed the clause unwittingly, or has failed to note the distinction between national bank and legal-tender notes. We imagine that the tax-collectors of Georgia will hardly refuse greenbacks or the state treasurer hesitate to cover them in when presented. The whole thing is simply ludicrous and may be claimed as a pretty fair joke upon our law-makers.

BAYARD TAYLOR left $10,000 of life insurance. This was his most signal act of diplomacy.

REV. GREENBACKER DE LA MATYR, congressman-elect, is so afraid of oblivion that he is in a constant sweat to keep himself before the patient public. He has just published a three-column defense of the death penalty from the Bible, and if some Christian will only tie the columns together and choke the author into silence, he will deserve a yard-wide valentine next month.

1879 got in on time!

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK'S statements about the freedom of the elective franchise among the Georgia negroes are not elaborately copied in the stalwart organs.

THE Teller committee has its attention called to the negro candidate for clerk in Washington county, Mississippi, who says he is "heartily in accord with the democratic party of the state and county."

IT is as hard to spot the members of Hayes's cabinet on any given day as it is to predict the weather a week ahead.

TAMMANY HALL chiefs will celebrate, as usual, the 8th of January, and deliver the stock eulogies on Andrew Jackson. It is a pity that Tammany cannot put out a presidential candidate with some of the backbone which characterized Old Hickory.

NEVADA is to again become one of the states of the union. Jones and Sharon, her two senators, are on their way to Washington to take their seats in the senate.

GENERAL TOOMBS has returned to Georgia, and the northern stalwarts are slowly emerging from their cellars again.

SENATOR THURMAN is formulating the charges of republican fraud and intimidation which he intends presenting to the Blaine committee. If the old-man-with-the-red-bandana gets on his war-paint he will bring the bawling chief of Skowhegan to his knees quicker than Mulligan did.

ISN'T it about time that the American people changed their presidential hot-house from the vicinity of Ohio?

SMYLER COLFAX has come to the front again in an interview. The old fraud reappears about as regular as the bloom on a century plant.

SENATOR HOWE shook Hayes and Hayes shook Howe. Now, they have shaken together and are as thick as three in a bed.

CHARLES NORDHOFF, the newspaper correspondent, is said to be solid with Evarts and Schurz for the Berlin mission. It appears to us that it would be rather appropriate to send Nordhoff, Hartrauft, Goblediltzer or Ober Kappelmeister to represent us among the Germans.

POSTSCRIPT.

MDCCCLXXIX—hooray!

THE New Year "called" and the Old Year "passed out."

IT should not be forgotten that next year we will have to elect another president.

DE-LA MATYE is not a granger. He is the middleman of the Indiana delegation.

GRANT is sorry he was not in America yesterday so that he could "receive."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a true American and not too proud to ask for a free pass on a railroad.

IT is quite like John Sherman not to give Horace Greeley credit for his successful plan of resumption.

THE Washington papers report the continued improvement of the health of Hon. Alex. Stephens.

THE sound of Bill Allen's fog-horn just now would cause the setting of storm signals in every state that harbors a presidential candidate.

THERE will be but one election held in this city during 1879—the election for alderman and councilmen in the fall. Let us give thanks!

AN Indiana paper gets itself advertised by hoisting "Hendricks and Hampton" for 1880 at its masthead.

Is it General Longstreet or his son John G. who has been appointed postmaster at Gainesville?

MRS. LIEUTENANT BENNER is recovering from the effects of the poison she took by mistake, but is not yet out of danger.

GOVERNOR RICE, Kimpton's body-guard, knows how it is himself. Governor Van Zandt of Connecticut, refuses to recognize Rice's requisitions.

SENATOR MAXEY denies that the Texans want to divide their state, and says they expect fifteen members of congress after the next census.

SOME congressmen talk of having Acklin investigated. Acklin is willing, provided none but virtuous committeemen are appointed to pass upon his social derelictions.

IF Dennis Kearney really set fire to Hong Kong, isn't that a circumstance going to show that Ben Butler turned loose that Massachusetts dam?

SENATOR COKE is trying to have United States district attorneys put upon salaries. The senator has struck a big abuse that has long needed reform.

ON the 24th inst., the Kansas legislature has to elect a senator to succeed Ingalls. That worthy is a candidate for re-election. All Kansas needs now is another Yorke, for Ingalls is a deeper rascal even than Old Subsidy Pomeroy.

IN GENERAL.

—Illinois' local indebtedness amounts to $57,[illegible]000.

—The average value of the gold found in Russia has risen to $23,250,000 a year.

—Wilhelmj got the last letter of his name badly frozen the other day.

—Bancroft's history of the United States was begun forty years ago.

—The banks of New York close the year with a reserve of $61,581,209, the excess above legal requirements being $10,478,775.

—Ohio bears herself with unaccustomed modesty. She hasn't put forward a single candidate for the Berlin mission.

—If there could be anything more disagreeable in a crowd than a man, it's a woman.

—The most successful riders on the English turf are boys under fourteen. It would appear almost superfluous to say that shavers can best handle racers.

—A mule's head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what an extent the other end of him can be reared.—New York Mail.

—It is said the queen would give the bishopric of Durham to the dean of Westminster, if he cared to accept it. But Dr. Stanley prefers the abbey.

—Jefferson Davis's book of memoirs is to be published next spring simultaneously in New York and London, with a French edition in Paris.

—The king of Holland has sent his portrait to the Dutch colony of San Francisco, with the suggestion that the gift is not from a king, but from a citizen of citizens.

—General R. L. T. Beale is brought forward as a candidate for the seat in congress made vacant by the death of Beverley B. Douglass, of Virginia.

—Senator Maxey says that the report as to the efforts of a party in Texas to slice the big state into five states is without foundation in fact. Texas will have fifteen new representatives after 1880.

—The widow of Lieutenant Benner, who took posion, mistaking it for cough medicine, is recovering slowly, but is not yet out of danger as the poison has affected her whole system.

—We no longer question the propriety of considering vessels in the feminine gender. They run each other down almost every day in the English channel.—Turner Falls Reporter.

—The lover of the period is gradually improving. He no longer shoots his sweetheart, but—if shooting is absolutely necessary, and it generally is—shoots himself or his sweetheart's papa.—Buffalo Express.

—A railroad of three feet four inch gauge is to be built from Hermes to Beaumont. This will be the first narrow-gauge line in France. Its cost of construction will not exceed, according to the estimates, $19,200 a mile.

—Wm. H. Vanderbilt and his two sons made a little investment in Fifth Avenue (New York) lots the other day. The price was $500,000, which sum was paid in cash. It isn't every free-born American citizen who could rise equal to such a transaction.

—Miss Bessie Turner, of Tilton-Beecher memory, is a member of the company now playing "A Celebrated Case" at the opera house. Last night Theodore Tilton attended the play, and from one of the boxes witnessed Miss Bessie's acting. Doubtless his thoughts reverted to another celebrated case.—Indianapolis Journal.

—Sir George Bowen has been for some time governor of Victoria at £10,000 a year; now he goes to Mauritius at £6,000. But there are not so many expenses at the new post and there is infinitely less work. Lord Normanby, the only peer in the ordinary colonial service, leaves New Zealand to succeed Sir George Bowen. Sir Hercules Robinson quits New South Wales (£7,000 a year) for New Zealand (£7,500).

—The immense sugar pine logs cut near Truckee, Nev., are sent down the precipitous side of a mountain in a chute that empties them into a deep pond. The descent is 1,700 feet, the last third of which is perpendicular, so that the logs strike the water with a report that can be heard a mile away. The logs weigh several tons each, forming a tremendous missile.

—Colonel Frederick D. Grant sailed from New York, Saturday, for Liverpool, in the steamship Britannic. He is to meet General and Mrs. Grant in Paris, and after paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris in England, he is to start for India with his father, Mrs. F. D. Grant will remain in Chicago. A number of friends were at the pier to see him off.

—The death of Princess Alice of Hesse conveys a warning which should not be forgotten. The physicians who have investigated the cause of the peculiar virulence of the diphtheria which attacked her family with such fatal results have agreed that the rapid spread of the infection was entirely due to imprudent kissing. A child with a sore throat ought not to be permitted to kiss any of its companions.

—The emperor of Austria is a tall, spare man, of soldierly bearing, who does not look much over forty, though he is nearer fifty; with sandy hair cropped close to the head, and turning an iron-gray, with regulation military whiskers and moustache, small, restless gray eyes, and the blunt features and heavy lips which distinguish the Hapsburg family. He has patience, tact, and a dogged spirit of hard work. He is master of six European languages, and wins the hearts of his subjects by addressing deputations from Hungary, Bohemia, Austrian Poland and Croatia each in their mother tongue. He is personally very popular all over the empire.

—The Hartford Post advises each of the candidates for Governor in Maine to prepare a message for the legislature, and so not let the successful one run the risk of keeping that body waiting while he writes it, as happened in Connecticut in 1850. Mr. Thomas H. Seymour was elected by the legislature, as the result of a trade between the democrats and free soilers, the state officers being divided between the two parties. A committee sent to notify Colonel Seymour of his election found him in the back yard in the act of repairing a dilapidated barrel, and the military escort had to wait an hour or more while he prepared the short message which he delivered to the assembly on taking the oath.

—The pope proposes to have a full sacred college of cardinals, which for some years has fallen short of the prescribed number, seventy, owing to the repeated inroads of death. When full the Sacred college contains six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests and fourteen cardinal deacons. A large number of the cardinals are now very old, and the mortality has been heavy of late years, nothwithstanding many new cardinals have been created. The pope will nominate twelve new members of the college soon, and it is reported that Ireland, England and the United States will be drawn upon. An Irishman will be appointed to fill the late Cardinal Cullen's place at Dublin.

—The see of Durham, which Dr. Baring has just resigned, is not only one of the richest in the Anglican episcopate, but it possesses very interesting historical associations. The successor of St. Cuthbert is something more than one of the highest and best paid ministers of the English church. He sits on the throne of the old prince-bishops of Durham, who once exercised regal sway over the territory of their diocese. In the reign of Henry VIII. writs in Durham ran in the bishop's name, and offenders were tried for breaking "the bishop's peace"—not the king's. As late even as the reign of William III., what is now called "the county Palatine of Durham" was styled "the Bishopric of Durham." Archbishops are not entitled to encircle their mitres with a local coronet, but the bishop of Durham is, in compliment to the old palatine rights of his predecessors.

—Augustus had a new year's card,
Bevel-edged and gaudy,
And every where Augustus went
He swapped it off for toddy.

Augustus had a lavender pants,
He sat down once too much in,
And photo'd a curbstone view thereon,
Behind, like a bright escutcheon.

Augustus gave his cards around
Until he used the stock up,
And woke, a sadder, wiser man,
Next morning, in the lock-up.

Presidential Talk.

Springfield Republican.

The republican party, to which, from long habit and necessity, the country has looked for national leadership and advancement, is wallowing prostrate in the wake of General Grant's cruiser. We do not believe it will take up with that eminent traveler finally, but the gravity of the temptation is in the party's poverty in fit men. Mr. Tilden was thought to be the only democrat of presidential capacity and availability, but the public eye turns readily and not without relief from him to Mr. Bayard, and the individual strength of the union of the southern and eastern democracy upon that pure and able man. This is a manifestation of the best sentiment of the democratic party; it makes itself felt, concentrates upon the fit man and will keep him in the public mind, without the aid of European progresses and naval excursions, of big buncombe speeches whose authors beg to be excused from the labors they impose upon legislation. In the meantime what is the hopeful wing of the republican party doing? Do they propose to see their party shut up to Blaine, Conkling and Grant? It is well to remember that it was the liberal and independent element of the party which defeated three of this class in 1876, and if Mr. Hayes's administration has not achieved all that was hoped of it, it has at least been so marked an improvement as to justify the repetition of the experience. We have only to see the withering personal policy of Senator Conkling to know with what a sense of ownership President Conkling would have distributed his places. But the liberal republicans did not achieve these results by silence and acquiescence in hurrah-boy politics. What are they going to do about 1880?

How to Break up Illicit Stills.

New York Tribune.

The moonshiners and the revenue officers in Tennessee and North Carolina go on dodging each other through the mountains, as they have done for two years, with one or two murders a week to keep up the spirit of the thing. This week the officers had the best of it, seizing forty-six illicit distillers; but next one or two of them may be shot, and then will follow the arrest of the murderers, and their rescue from some tumble-down jail, more murders, and probably a hanging at the end. The same routine is gone through year in and year out. It is a popular mistake, however, to consider the moonshiners a vicious, murderous gang, living on whisky and human gore. The mountaineers in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina are, as a rule, an ignorant, peaceable, kindly folk, whose only dissipation is a monthly "preaching" or prayer-meeting held in one far-off cabin or another. But they are wretchedly poor, they own nothing but their farms, and are forced to barter their crops. There is little or no money of any kind in circulation. It is almost impossible to bring their wheat or corn into any market for lack of roads and transportation; the only way, therefore, left for them to turn them into the necessaries of life is as whisky. No harm can be done by telling the truth about the moonshiners' side of the story, even if it is the whisky side. A railroad running from the Piedmont Air Line through to Knoxville, Tenn., which would open up these solitudes, would do more to put an end to illicit stills and murders than all the revenue officers in the country.

Presidential Gossip.

New Haven Register, dem.

While Bayard is able and brilliant, he is also young—too young to be president—and he hails from a southern state. Bayard is particularly obnoxious to the greenback democrats, and for that reason is not a safe candidate. Seymour has made no recent record on the subject. He is a democrat, and easily chief of the party. No democrat can object, with reason, to supporting him. Bayard contains the making of a great democratic leader and statesman, but Seymour is a great democratic leader and statesman. He occupies a commanding political situation. New York must be carried to elect a democratic president. True, he was defeated once, but he had an even chance of election. With the south in shackles, Seymour was handicapped. With the south free, he is the strongest man the democrats can name.

Thurman's Nomination Certain.

Washington Special to New York Sun.

Notwithstanding all the fuss that has been made about Senator Thurman being and not being a candidate for governor of Ohio next summer, it is perfectly well understood that he will be nominated. Senator Thurman does not desire to be a candidate; he will not seek the nomination, but his friends will insist that he is the only man who can be elected. The friends of several other candidates will deny this and insist that their favorite has been selected, but the result will be irreconcilable differences in the convention, and Thurman will be nominated nolens volens, and he will accept and make the race with all his old vigor. This is the situation as it appears to Thurman's friends, and they are certainly the shrewdest politicians in Ohio. They regard his election, if nominated, as absolutely certain, and then his chances for the race for 1880 are away beyond any of his competitors, in their judgment.

Amusement for the Pensive Carpet-Bagger.

New York Herald.

The quarrel between Governor Colquitt and Senator Hill, of Georgia, has become so bitter that it has drawn in their respective followers in the state, and threatens to divide the democratic party into two hostile factions. The pensive carpet-bagger, whose occupation down there is gone, must be slightly amused.

A Lucky Young Man.

Chicago Times.

Second Lieutenant Colonel Fred Grant is to sail immediately to join his father on his tour around the world—transportation furnished by the government and salary continued during his absence. Colonel Fred has already enjoyed one tour through Europe and the east, with General Sherman, at the public's expense. He may be set down as an uncommonly lucky young man.

No Change in the Programme.

Baltimore Gazette.

That vexatious fishery award which we paid to England last month prevented the treasury from getting out its customary statement this month showing a decrease of the national debt. As a matter of fact the debt was increased $3,214,000 in November and it hasn't been decreased a particle this month. This is bad; but still resumption will take place according to advertisement.

Mr. Edmunds to Have a Breathing Spell.

Washington Post.

Senator Sharon has succeeded in tearing himself away from "the cares of life and the deceitfulness of riches" on the Pacific slope, and is actually journeying hitherward to warm up his cold seat in the senate. When his strong hand grasps the tail of the country, Mr. Edmunds can let go long enough to take a rest.

A Peaceful Revolution.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The debt of the nation is now held by the nation, and not by Europe. A few years ago nearly all our bonds were there. Now nearly all are held by our own people. This is a revolution in itself.

Esau Sure Enough.

Baltimore Gazette.

The Augusta Chronicle will be disappointed if it expects Senator Hill to deny that interview on Georgia politics which we published the other day. That was a bona fide interview. Both hand and voice betrayed the presence of Esau.

Resumption and Refunding.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

If resumption proves the success that Sherman hopes for it, idle capital will go into active business so fast that Sherman won't know what has struck his low interest bearing bonds.

Grant and Defeat.

Cincinnati Commercial, ind. rep.

The republican party has but one chance to throw away the next presidential election, and that is the nomination of General Grant. They will not do it.

Comptroller Porter Ahead.

New York Star.

For double-acting, self-reversible opinions, furnished on the shortest notice, Comptroller Porter of the treasury department takes the rag off the bush

The Best Hold of the Old Year.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The year 1878 has earned a place in history as the year of hard times and pedestrianism—both in an epidemic form. These were its best hold.

Bad Air and Bad Whisky.

Memphis Avalanche.

It is not surprising that so many congressmen are ill. The ventilation of the house would kill a mule in six months. Besides, the whisky is bad.

Name Him.

Boston Post.

The meanest man this season lives in Cincinnat. His wife hung up her stocking and he filled it with Old Farmers' almanacs.

Grantism in Texas.

Philadelphia Times.

Bishop Haven has charge of the Grant movement in Texas, and it is getting along nearly as well there as it is in Pennsylvania.

It Looms but Does Not Boom.

New York Paper.

The Bayard movement begins to loom up, but it can not yet be said to boom.

A Double Negative.

BY JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

I. HE.	II. SHE.
"Ten years Ago,	"Ten years Ago,
With tears You said,	With tears I said
'Dear Ned, No! No!,	'Dear Ned, No! no!'
I fled— Heart dead,	You fled, Dear Ned,
You know And Jessie you?	Mon beau! How foolish you:
You would Not wed—	Could not You press!
You could, 'Tis said;	Could not You guess
I could have, too, But tears	Negatives two With tears.
Were shed, Ten year	Meant 'yes!' Ten year
Ago."	Ago?"

—The frittering away of wealth is of minor account compared to the expenditure of vital force by delay in treating a cough or cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves time and strength in its effect upon coughs and colds. 25 cents a bottle. 243

Hosts of People are Martyrs

To sick headache, that infallible symptom of a disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Many suffer from it as many as three or four times a week. They do so needlessly, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by toning the digestive organs and regulating the bowels and liver, removes the cause, and dispels the painful symptom. The intimate sympathy between the brain and the abdominal region causes the slightest disorder affecting the latter to be reflectedf as it were, in the organ of thought. The reformed instited by the Bitters when the digestive, secretive and evacutive functions are in a state of chaos, has other and more beneficial results, viz., the complete nutrition of the whole physical economy, the restoration of appetite and repose, and an increase in the power of the system to resist diseases of a malarial type. jan2 d3t tues thur sat wkyjan

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

OBITUARY.

TURNER—Mrs. Juliet H. Turner, wife of Wm. S. Turner, Esq., died at his residence, in this city, at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, January 1st.

The remains of Mrs. Turner were carried to Montgomery, Ala., for burial. 6

ESTEY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED IN TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN. ORGANS.

To accommodate the growing demand in the South for these celebrated Organs,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. Do not decide what Organ to buy before calling on the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Do not fail, when sending for Catalogues, to send first to the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Active Agents wanted in every County in the South.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

JANUARY 1, 1878 3 jan2 d2w

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, by order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, before the Court-house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known and distinguished in the plan of said city as lot number fifty-four (54), and being a part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; said lot fronting on Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, nearly opposite the Atlanta Cotton Factory, and running through two hundred and twelve (212) feet, more or less, along Bartow to Walton street, and is known as the "Tremont House." The property will be subdivided and sold with two vacant lots on Walton street, fronting fifty (50) feet each on Walton and extending back eighty-five (85) feet. Sold for division between the heirs of Fortunatus N. Chisolm, deceased. Terms: ¼d cash; ¼d 6 months; ¼d 12 months. For particulars see N. R. FOWLER,
J. H. KETNER,
E. D. CHESHIRE.
108 dec7 d30d

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, January 6 & 7.

LEONARD GROVER'S

Famous Comedy Combination, in the Great National Comedy,

Our Boarding House.

The chiefest success of the decade. Seven distinct runs in New York. Re-engaged for the season.

Fourteen hundred performances. The entire New York cast will appear. The celebrated Commedians, D. Fitzpatrick, E. M. Pyke, L. R. Willard, Marcus Moriarty, W. A. Mack, Henry Searles, Lewis Claxton, Arthur Floyd, Miss Amelia Waugh, Miss Lizzie Hunt, Miss Jeffries Morris, Mrs. E. B. Holmes, Miss Malrian Lester, Little Marie Lester, and the entire great cast.

Remember this is the only company in America with the author's stamp of approval. The unquestioned

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Masonic festival in Rome January 9th.

—Griffin has over five thousand population.

—Great demand for dwelling houses in Griffin.

—Chicken fighting was the chief amusement in Thomson Christmas day.

—Judge Claiborne Snead, the new judge of the Augusta circuit, has been sworn in.

—Mr. Powhatan Robinson has just concluded a survey of the Flint river from Montezuma to Albany.

—At the port of Savannah at this date there are five steamships, twelve ships, thirty-one barks and fifteen schooners.

—The Coleman Sisters left Griffin without giving a second entertainment, as advertised.

—Mr. George Cunningham, who left Lincoln county one year ago for Tennessee, returns to his old Georgia home.

—Marshallville had a fire on the night of the 30th, in which five stores in the business part of the town were burned. It originated in the store occupied by Slappey & Hafer, about ten o'clock, and was not discovered until too late to save any of their stock. The stores were so closely connected it was impossible to prevent the flames from spreading, and by twelve o'clock the entire block, composed of five stores and one shop, were wrapped in flames. The most of the merchandise in A. Taylor's grocery and the other stores were saved. Slappey & Hafer are well covered by insurance; the other parties are not so heavily insured. Amount of Slappey & Hafer's insurance on stock, $3,000. W. H. Felton, it is supposed, has about $1,000 on three storehouses. He not being at home it is impossible to state correctly. Amount of Taylor & Johnson's insurance is not known; amount of M. J. Hatcher's insurance on merchandise, $1,800; E. B. Baldwin, on storehouse, $500. It is supposed that the fire originated from a few coals left burning in the fire-place.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DEC. 31, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Log n E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Pease vs. Cooper. Equity, from McIntosh.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendant, with a prayer for the specific performance of a contract for the sale of a certain described city lot in the city of Darien on the allegations contained therein. On the trial of the case, the jury under the charge of the court, found the following verdict: "We the jury find for the complainant, and that the prayer for specific performance as asked for in the bill should be granted and decreed by the court." Upon this verdict the chancellor entered up the following decree: "It is decreed that the defendant do execute and deliver to the complainant a fee simple warranty deed to Lot No. 11 Adam street, Darien, bounded and described in said bill, in ten days from the adjournment of this court. That defendant pay the costs of said suit, and the costs of the record of said titles, and the costs of this suit, and in default of the execution and delivery of said titles within the time mentioned, that he be attached at the next term of this court as for a contempt."

A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record that the complainant was the former slave of the defendant, and as is usually the case reposed entire confidence in him. There was no dispute between the parties as to the purchase of the lot by the complainant from the defendant, and that the complainant went into the possession of it and made valuable improvements thereon. According to the evidence, the price which the complainant was to pay for the lot was $250. The complainant was to have time to pay for the lot in small installments, but when paid for, the defendant was to make him a title to it. The defendant admitted that the complainant had paid him over $300 in money, but that he had applied only $50 of it to the payment for the lot; the balance had been credited on an account against the complainant for provisions, building materials, etc., furnished him. The complainant stated in his evidence that the agreement was that all the money he should pay the defendant from time to time should first be applied to the payment for the lot. The defendant in his evidence denied that was the agreement. The jury, however, thought proper to believe the complainant, as it was their right to do, and found a verdict in his favor, and as the judge before whom the case was tried was satisfied with the verdict, we will not disturb it. The verdict substantially covered the main issue involved in the case. So much of the decree entered upon the verdict as directed that the defendant should be attached at the next term of the court for contempt on failure to perform the decree, and that the defendant should pay the costs of making the title to the lot, and the cost of recording the same was error. The appropriate decree to be rendered upon the verdict is that which was rendered, omitting what is said therein about attaching the defendant for contempt at the next term of the court in case of his default, etc., and the payment of costs by the defendant for making the titles to the lot, and for recording the same.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed with directions to modify the decree entered upon the verdict as hereinbefore indicated.

P. W. Meldrin; L. E. B. DeLorne, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

The State vs. Small and Johnson. Arrest of judgment, from Chatham.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record and bill of exceptions, that John Johnson, and William Small, were indicted for the offense of murder in Chatham county, and were tried separately. On the trial of Johnson, the jury found him guilty of murder, and on the trial of Small, the jury found him guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Afterwards, a motion was made to arrest the judgment by each defendant separately. The court rendered two separate judgments. In the case of Johnson, it was ordered and adjudged that the verdict be set aside. In the case of Small, it was ordered that the judgment be arrested, whereupon, the solicitor-general in behalf of the state excepted. When the case was called upon the docket here it having been agreed that both cases should be argued together) a motion was made to dismiss it, on the ground that a writ of error in behalf of the state against a defendant in a criminal case, cannot be brought to this court. The 4251st section of the code declares that "either party in any civil cause, and the defendant in any criminal proceeding in the superior court in this state, may except to any sentence, judgment, or decision, or decree of such court, or the judge thereof in any matter heard at chambers." This is not an open question in this court. The State vs. Jones, 7th Geo. Rep. 422. The State vs. Wilkes & Lavinia, 25th, Geo. Rep. 311. Cranston vs. The city council of Augusta, decided during the present term. Let the writ of error be dismissed in both cases.

A. B. Smith, solicitor-general, for plaintiff in error.

R. E. Lester; R. D. Walker, Jr.; J. J. Abrams, for defendants.

Bostock vs. The State. Murder, from Chatham.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of murder, and on his trial therefor was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. A motion was made in arrest of judgment on the grounds therein stated, amongst which are, "that the allegations in the indictment do not either in the first or second counts thereof set forth or specify any offense with which defendant is charged;" and because "of the alteration of the second count after indictment found, and because both of the counts are fatally defective." A motion was also made for a new trial on various grounds, both of which motions were overruled, and the defendant excepted. The following is a copy of the indictment:

"Georgia, Chatham county. The grand jurors, selected, chosen and sworn for the county of Chatham, to-wit: (here the names of the grand jurors are set out) in the name and behalf of the citizens of Georgia, charge and accuse Thomas Bostock, of the county and state aforesaid, with the offense of murder; for that the said Thomas Bostock, in the county of Chatham and state aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, with force and arms in and upon one Catherine Bostock, in the peace of God and said state, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought did make an assault; and that the said Thomas Bostock, being then and there the husband of her, the said Catherine Bostock, did then and there, in a violent and threatening manner, and by threats, menaces, and abusive language, then and there used to, of, and the presence and hearing of her, the said Catherine Bostock, did so operate on her fears as to induce her to believe that the said Thomas Bostock thereby intended to do her some great bodily harm, and that by means of the language, acts, and disposition of the said Thomas Bostock, so as aforesaid manifested, that her personal liberty was in great peril and her life greatly endangered, and acting under the influence of her fears, so as aforesaid brought about by the unlawful, wilful and malicious conduct of the said Thomas Bostock, she, the said Catherine Bostock, being at that time in an upper story of a certain house in said county, at the time occupied by the said Thomas and Catherine Bostock, she, the said Catherine Bostock, in her endeavor to escape from the vengeance, wrath, and violence of him, the said Thomas Bostock, so as aforesaid manifested, and having been and at that time being greatly terrified, and being in fear that her life was endangered, so as aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought manifested by the said Thomas Bostock, did, from a certain portico attached to said house, fall to the ground, and did thereby receive certain mortal wounds and bruises, of which said mortal wounds and bruises the said Catherine Bostock afterwards, to-wit: in the county and state aforesaid, and on the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, died.

And so the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, the said Thomas Bostock, her, the said Catherine Bostock, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the laws of said state, the good order, peace, and dignity thereof.

And the jurors afbresaid, in the name and behalf of the citizens of Georgia, further charge and accuse the said Thomas Bostock with having committed the offense of murder.

For that the said Thomas Bostock, in the county of Chatham and state of Georgia aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and upon one Catherine Bostock, in the peace of God and said state, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, did make an assault.

And that he, the said Thomas Bostock, did wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, then and there use to, of, and in the presence of one Catherine Bostock certain violent and abusive language, and with threats and menaces did thereby greatly excite the fears of her, the said Catherine Bostock, and did thereby induce her to believe that her personal liberty and life were greatly endangered, and she having well-grounded reasons to believe, and believing, that the said Thomas Bostock, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, meditated the destruction of her life, she then being in an upper story of a certain house in said county, then occupied by the said Thomas and Catherine Bostock, to escape the threatened violence of the said Thomas Bostock towards her person and life, endeavoring to escape from him, and being on the top of a certain portico attached to and a part of said house, and whilst on the outer edge of said ——— was wilfully and feloniously, and with malice aforethought, approached by the said Thomas Bostock, and he not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being instigated by the devil, did then and there wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought seize, shove, and throw the said Catharine Bostock from said ———, so as aforesaid attached to said house, with great violence to the ground, and that she, the said Catharine Bostock, by reason of said fall, did then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, receive mortal wounds and bruises, and from which said mortal wounds and bruises the said Catharine Bostock, from the day aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live until the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, on which last mentioned day the said Catharine Bostock, in the county of Chatham and state of Georgia aforesaid, of the mortal wounds and bruises aforesaid, died.

And as the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, the said Thomas Bostick, in manner and form aforesaid, her, the said Catharine Bostock, did then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, kill and murder.

Contrary to the laws of the state, the good order, peace, and dignity thereof."

When the solicitor general read this indictment to the prisoner, he filled up the two blank places in the indictment with the word portico. After the jury had been impanelled, the prisoner's counsel arose and stated in his place that it had just been discovered, by the defense, that the indictment had been altered in its second count since it left the grand jury room, by the insertion of the word portico in the two blank places. This insertion was written in lead pencil (the rest of the indictment being in ink); it was not interpolated, but written in the blank space where there was plenty of room. The solicitor general admitted that he had written the word in the two places mentioned since the grand jury passed upon the case, but for the purpose of his guidance, and with no intention of altering the indictment. Whereupon the prisoner moved to strike the second count because of the insertion of the word in the two places, and thereby altering an indictment after it had left the grand jury room. The court refused the motion, but ordered that the word be erased in both places, which was done, and the prisoner excepted. This motion was made before evidence was submitted.

There was no error in overruling the defendant's motion in arrest of judgment. The indictment is loosely drawn, especially the first count thereof, and might have been held bad on special demurrer thereto before trial, as required by the 4629th section of the code, but the objection was not good in arrest of judgment, as declared by that section. It appeared from the statement of the solicitor-general that there was no intention to alter the second count of the indictment, and the defendant was tried upon it as it came from the grand jury. It also appears from the record and bill of exceptions that, during the progress of the trial, the court asked the counsel for the defendant in the presence of the jury, if he objected to the jury examining the premises by going to the house, who replied that he did not, whereupon the court sent the jury to the house where the defendant lived at the time the alleged offense was committed to examine the same in the custody of two officers of the court, but neither the court nor the defendant were present when this part of the trial was had in and about the defendant's house. This extraordinary proceeding on the part of the court was erroneous, and the defendant had no legal right to require the defendant's counsel to say whether he objected to that extraordinary proceeding or not, especially in the presence of the jury, and the fact that he did not object under the circumstances, did not authorize that extraordinary proceeding. It further appears from the record, that the court in its charge to the jury, after reading the first and second counts in the indictment, said to them "the second count is not as full as it might have been made, but in this case, the jury can look to the whole indictment and see if it complies with the rule stated in section 4628 of the code, and read that section. If the jury find that the second count does not so plainly state the case that the nature of the offense charged can be easily understood by the jury, then you should discard such count from your consideration and make no finding upon it." This charge of the court was error. The jury were not the judges of the sufficiency of the indictment, that was a question for the court to decide, and should not have been submitted to the jury for their consideration and decision. It also appears that the court charged the jury, "that you have the right also to consider the dying declarations of Catharine Bostock if any have been proven to you. These are permitted under section 3781 of the code." The court here read that section of the code to the jury. This charge of the court was error, inasmuch as there was no evidence of any dying declaration having been made by Catharine Bostock, but on the contrary an attempt was made to prove such declarations and failed, as is shown by the record. The evidence in this case is not such as to have required the verdict, notwithstanding the errors committed by the court on the trial thereof, and, therefore the judgment of the court below is reversed and a new trial ordered.

Judgment reversed.

A. P. & S. B. Adams; P. M. & R. W. Russell, for plaintiff in error.

Alfred B. Smith, solicitor-general, for the state.

Abrams vs. Ryan. Rule, from Chatham.

BLECKLEY, J.

In a civil case to which the justice of the peace is no party, the costs paid to him as a condition precedent to a writ of certiorari, are not recoverable from him by a rule in the superior court after a reversal of his judgment.

Judgment reversed.

R. E. Lester; J. J. Abrams, for plaintiff in error.

J. R. Saussy; Geo. A. Mercer for defendant.

Falk & Co. vs. Rothschild. Complaint, from McIntosh.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. In a suit against the indorsor of a promissory note payable at a chartered bank, proof of notice of non-payment is a part of the plaintiff's case, and is a condition precedent to recovery, whatever may be the defendant's plea, or even if there is no plea. 18 Ga., 518; code, §2781.

2. A national bank is a chartered bank within the meaning of section of the code 2781, on the subject of notice and protest.

3. The court did not err in ordering a non-suit.

Judgment affirmed.

A. P. & S. B. Adams, for plaintiffs in error.

R. E. Lester, for defendant.

Isabel M. Steadwell and C. H. Steadwell vs. Richard L. Morris. Suit on promissory notes, from McIntosh.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where a husband is indebted to his wife, and settles up a partnership business of his own, selling out to his co-partner, and the co-partner gives his note payable to the wife, and the same is accepted by the wife in extinguishment of the husband's debt, the maker of the note cannot protect himself from liability to the payee by alleging any fraud or mistake in which she did not participate. The transaction is in the nature of the substitution of one debtor for another.

2. It is irregular, in the judge in sending out questions to be answered by the verdict of the jury, not to erase his own pencil notes thereon, as those notes might influence the finding.

3. If equity will correct a mistake made in the settlement of the partnership where one partner buys out his co-partner, giving his notes for the purchase money, the party seeking the correction must move therefor in a reasonable time.

Judgment reversed.

R. E. Lester: H. A. Dunwoody, for plaintiffs in error.

P. W. Meldrim, for defendant.

Wm. Small vs. The State. Voluntary manslaughter, from Chatham.

JACKSON, J.

Where at a special term of the superior court a defendant was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and the judgment was arrested on motion of the defendant, and after the adjournment of said special term the solicitor-general made a motion to annul the arrest of the judgment in vacation returnable to the next regular term of the court, and at said regular term the order arresting said judgment was annulled—different judges presiding at the special and the regular term:

Held, that the court at the regular term had no legal authority to review and reverse the decision at the special term, and to annul the order arresting the judgment.

Judgment reversed.

R. E. Lester; J. J. Abrams, for plaintiff in error.

A. B. Smith, solicitor-general, for the state.

John Johnson vs. The State. Murder, from Chatham.

JACKSON, J.

This case turns on the principle ruled in the case of Small vs. The state, and is controlled by it.

Judgment reversed.

R. D. Walker, Jr., for plaintiff in error.

A. B. Smith, Solicitor-General, for the state.

Judge Jackson being disqualified, Hon George Hillyer, Judge of the Superior Courts of the Atlanta circuit, was designated by the Governor to preside in the following case:

Coleman & Newsome vs. Josiah L. Warren and J. W. Lathrop, Jr., surviving partner, etc. Trover. Case, etc., from Chatham.

There was no abuse of judicial discretion in granting a new trial in this case, and the judgment is affirmed.

Judgment affirmed.

R. F. Lyon; Bacon and Rutherford; R. W. Jemison & Son, for plaintiffs in error.

Wm. A. Garrard; S. Yates Levy, for defendants.

'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, he loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 may2 deow1v&weow1v.

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.

299 nov17 dtf

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle;

411 may2.deow1y&weow1y.

—Will give GREAT BARGAINS in Pianos and Organs (best made) until January 1st. They must be sold within that time, at 28 Whitehall, by Prof. Freyer Call and secure a bargain at once. 515 dec24 d6t

Christmas Goods!

At McBride's Kaga, Kiyoto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 diy 1o'l

DR. W. T. PARK,

Office and Residence on Whitehall Street, at Junction of Cooper and Fair Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

Successfully treats all acute or urgent sickness, Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers, Pneumonia, Dyphtheria, Dysentrey, Diarrhœa, Teething Children, Obstetrical cases, etc., and all Chronic or long standing diseases, Ozena, Catarrh of head, throat and nasal passages, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Private Diseases and Sexual Abuses. All diseases of the Blood, Lungs, Skin, Nerves, Digestive and Urinary Organs, and all diseases peculiar to Females, (also the Opium and Morphine habit,) furnishing Medicines in a neat and palatable form of his own preparation, selected and compounded after a thorough investigation of the disease, manifestations and the remedies indicated in each case upon Scientific, Eclectic and Rational principles, and upon his long experience and close observations of twenty-eight years in an extensive practice of his profession.

Visits the sick in city and vicinity. Prescribes at office for all who can and prefer to call, and forwards advice and medicines any distance by mail and express to persons who can submit their cases in writing by mail. dec31-tf

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Sets of Teeth $5.00 to $10.00. Fillings made at 50 cents each, at Dr. W. G. Browne's Dental Rooms, 33 1-2 Whitehall street.

601 dec1 d1m

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&ew1y

Photograph Frames.

The cheapest and finest picture frames in the city at Motes's. These goods were ordered for the holiday trade, but arrived too late. Will be sold cheap. 652 dec31 2t

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, at W. BOLLMANN'S, No. 10 Whitehall Street.

254 dec14 dtf

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.

378 june22...d&wly eow&weow

Ladies

Are offered Millinery, Cloaks, Fancy Goods, etc., during the next few days at New York cost at Mrs. Heald's, No. 31 Whitehall street

249 dec14 dtf

Read

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s Advertisement.

dec29-tf

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,

24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operation upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

86 feb5 d&w1y

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

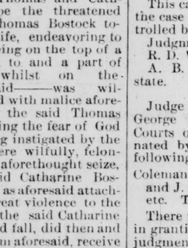
The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

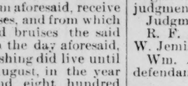
The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.



Metropolitan Works.



Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&w1y

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.

93 nov24d3m

BARGAINS!

CAN BE HAD IN STOVES AND HOUSE FURNISHING Goods at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s before they move to their new store, No. 12 Marietta street. Come early. 653 dec31...d1w

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1879—104th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a Reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH

HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 211 dec1 d&w4w

7th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Succes of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1	Prize	$30,000
1	Prize	10,000
1	Prize	5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
100	Prizes 100 each	10,000
300	Prizes 50 each	15,000
500	Prizes 20 each	10,000
1000	Prizes 10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9	Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960	Prizes,	$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

1 dec3 w dec5&10 d weds&fris jan d tues, thurs & sats w Jan7,14,21,28

Havana Royal Lottery.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING,

December 24th, 1878.

ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.

$1,350,000 in Prizes With a Capital Prize of $500,000!

Full information given and orders filled by F. MASICH, General Agent.

647 dec1 d2w New Orleans, Louisiana.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS, Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

646 july30. d6m ATLANTA GA.

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.

B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sept d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS. PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.

B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY. PROPRIETOR,

Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

362 july23 d1yr

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of OPTICAL GOODS OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, ETC.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision, and correct defects of Goulfus for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to, 453 dec22 3m

New Session in Dancing!

TERMS REDUCED.

PROF. NICHOLS WILL COMMENCE HIS 2d Session at Centennial Hall, 31½ Whitehall street, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 2d, 1879.

DAYS FOR INSTRUCTION.

Thursday at 3½ p. m.; Saturday at 10 a. m., for Ladies and Children.

Thursday and Friday at 7½ p. m. for Gentlemen. 566 dec27 dtjan2

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 mar21 tf oct29

Captain Dearing's

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

Florida Excursion,

Via Savannah and Inland Steamer Route to Jacksonville,

Taking in all of St. Johns River, will leave Atlanta, January 20th. Pamphlet with rates and full particulars now in press. 671 dec31...d4t

SCALES, &c.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

SCALES.

FOR SALE ALSO,

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS

Coffee Mills, Spice Mills, and Store Fixtures Generally.

THE IMPROVED TYPE WRITER,

OSCILLATING PUMP CO'S PUMPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

596 sep1 d4m sun thur &wky4m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

52 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.

266 dec14,1878—d1y

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 349 dec17 d1m

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22 dtf

**LOCHRANE & VAN E

THE WEATHER.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling followed by rising barometer and stationary temperature, variable winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 1, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.93	46	92	W.	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.98	48	85	S. W.	.00	Clearing.
Savannah	29.98	50	87	N. W.	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.11	72	85	Calm.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.09	51	86	N.	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.13	54	87	S.	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.10	46	77	E.	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.09	50	93	N. W.	.00	Foggy.
Mobile	30.07	50	89	N. W.	.00	Foggy.
Montgomery	30.07	47	92	Calm.	.00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 1, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humidity of Wind.	Direction	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.01	40	91	N. E.	Foggy.
11:31	29.98	44	84	N. E.	L't rain.
2 p. m.	29.89	45	92	N. E.	Foggy.
4:06	29.91	48	85	N. E.	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.95	47	92	W.	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....29.951 | Maximum ther.....48
Mean daily ther.....44.7 | Minimum ther.....37
Mean daily humid. 91.7 | Total rainfall.....61

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
110 dec7 dim

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Estey Organ Company.
Schedule—Central and Southwestern Railroads.
Schedule—Georgia Railroad.
Catarrh—Dr. M. W. Case.
Dissolution—Bowie & Gholstin.
Dissolution—Gholstin, Bowie & Co.
Obituary of Mrs. Juliet H. Turner.
Arlington Mills—Gholstin & Kiley.
Brokers—Powers & Egleston.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 2, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Pay your bets, boys.

—Did you swear off yesterday?

—Mud, mud, the slushy mud.

—Plenty officers yesterday for the voters.

—Plenty of betting was done yesterday.

—The jig is up, so pay your bets.

—Swear off and try it, just for luck.

—The American voter had a royal time yesterday.

—Bell's yard precinct closed business yesterday at 3 o'clock.

—Business was generally suspended yesterday, and everybody rallied to the polls.

—The Catholic fair is still holding to fine crowds.

—The superior court will convene in session on Monday.

—The city court will open up on Monday morning next.

—Competition railroads make plenty of business.

—If there was a spot in the city yesterday that was not muddy, we failed to find it.

—New year's dinners were all the go yesterday.

—Turkeys stuffed with oysters would make a tramp sick.

—New year's calling was not generally observed yesterday.

—The post-office closed business at 12 m. yesterday.

—All of the saloons of our city were closed up yesterday.

—The canvassers outnumbered the voters yesterday by a large majority.

—Fulton county has almost a dozen voting precincts.

—The average darkey was quite a politician on yesterday, owing to his extensive "fluence."

—Nobody seemed to care to work yesterday. Every one appeared to be out on a frolic.

—During the past ten days the stuffing has been completely knocked out of many a turkey in and around Atlanta.

—St. Paul's Sunday-school holiday festival takes place at the city hall to-morrow night.

—An epidemic of colds in the city, and every wohad ad child you bet is snuffid ad blowid her or his dose.

—A good many of our citizens became disgusted with the status of affairs at the polls yesterday and did not vote.

—The Jennie Hughes theatrical combination gave another pleasing entertainment at the opera house last night to a good audience.

—The dinner given at the Kimball house yesterday was the most superb ever served up in Atlanta. Messrs. Scoville, Selden & Co. know how to manage such affairs.

—Exchanging notes in church is a great pastime with the young ladies of Atlanta. Some of them carry on quite a correspondence during the service.

—What about sewers and providing for keeping off sickness in the city next summer? Judging from the fever nests in various localities, it ought not to surprise us if yellow fever should burst forth spontaneously some of these days.

—Editors Constitution—Mr. James A. Gifford, manufacturer of boilers and sheet-iron work, No. 222 Marietta street, has just closed a contract to make and set up in the capitol building two large boilers. The state will get a good job, and the officials, in awarding the contract to Mr. Gifford over numerous competitors outside of the state, have exhibited a proper appreciation of home enterprise and industry. Mr. Gifford is fully prepared to do and guarantee such work, and deserves a good patronage. Let all those in need of any work in his line give him a trial in preference to sending their money out of the state. J.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. Arthur H. Gray, of Catoosa county, was in the city yesterday, paying numerous new year's calls.

—Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, of the Savannah bar, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—Hon. John D. Stewart, one of Griffin's leading members of the bar, is in the city upon important legal business.

—Judge Walter S. Chisholm, of the law firm of Hartridge & Chisholm, of Savannah, is in the city attending the session of the supreme court.

—Attorney-General R. N. Ely returned to the city yesterday from a visit to Washington, D. C., where he has been for some days past in attendance upon the supreme court of the United States.

—General Alexander R. Lawton, of the law firm of Jackson, Lawton & Bassenger, of Savannah, reached this city yesterday, and will spend several days in attendance upon the supreme court.

—Mr. R. T. Dow, who has been for more than a year past a salesman in the house of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., left yesterday for Nashville to assume an important position in a leading house there. He leaves in Atlanta many friends who regret that our city is to lose one of its livest and most promising young business men.

FULTON'S FIGHT.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE FOR OFFICE

A Wet Day and a Spirited Pull for the Favors of the Sovereign Voter—The Crowd of Candidates—The Slow Count—The Probable Result.

Fulton county is "bad" on elections. It is the most uncertain county to bet on in the state. Yesterday the election for county officers, except ordinary, occurred. The rainy weather with all its slush and mud prevented the excitement which the feeling on the election would otherwise have caused. Electioneering began early and continued late in great heat.

Everybody was besought to vote, and all kinds of inducements were freely offered. Carriages labelled for favorite candidates flew all over the streets. About the city polls all was quiet throughout the day. At the lumber yard there was considerable excitement, but all passed off peaceably. At the city hall a very heavy vote was polled, but there was no disturbance at all. All the candidates and their friends were hard at work from daylight to dark. All sorts of inducements were offered to the "free and independent" voters of the county. It was a blessed thing that we had such a dirt day of it, for the bad blood would have bubbled over into a lively fracas if it had not been restrained by the depressing weather. Very little challenging was done during the day, and probably a total vote of fifty-five hundred was polled in the county. The count of the returns was probably the slowest ever known here. There was intense interest all day over the election, especially that for sheriff. Wilson and Perkerson, the two leading men, had a host of friends hard at work for them all over the county. The race for clerk of the court was also very lively with three candidates in the field and the result in doubt from the start. For tax collector, Hoyle had the inside track, and held it gallantly in spite of all opposition. For tax receiver, there were thirteen regular candidates, with a negro in the lot, viz: Styles Hutchins. The large vote he received proves that had the darkies consolidated they could have elected their man. For coroner, there was a sort of free-for-all race, which was decidedly maintained. Here we must say a word about the manner of counting the votes in our precincts. It is decidedly slow and tedious. Why wait for all the votes to be polled before they are counted? At 3 o'clock this morning a reporter called at the lumber yard and found the count still proceeding, with a whole lot of ballots to count. At the city hall not half of the vote had been counted.

None of the country precincts had been officially heard from. There is therefore no possibility of giving the official result today. The full count will not be completed before noon to-day. Wilson comes in from the country about 300 votes ahead of Perkerson, and at last accounts led him at the lumber-yard. Perkerson led at the city hall by about thirty votes at three o'clock this morning. Holliday led Collins at last accounts with a good majority of the country votes. The best estimate of the

TICKET-ELECT

is as follows:

Sheriff—W. A. Wilson.
Tax Collector—S. R. Hoyle.
Clerk—J. S. Holliday.
Tax Receiver—Wm. Ezzard.
Surveyor—B. F. Walker.
Treasurer—C. M. Payne.
Coroner—W. G. Drake.

There seems to be no doubt of Wilson's election. Holliday and Collins are so close that an official vote will be required to decide the result.

A NEW YEAR'S DINNER.

Superb Display at the Kimball House.

New year's dinners were common all over the city yesterday. It was a time when the good things of the land were put forth in abundance everywhere; but there was one dinner that was notable, indeed, for the elegance of its style and the completeness of all its accompaniments. This was given at the Kimball house by Scoville, Selden & Co., the enterprising proprietors. At two o'clock the doors of the large dining hall opened and Shehane's string band played a spirited march. The view on entering the room was beautiful indeed.

Four large tables filled the body room. They were all decked ready for the feast, and were attended by numerous waiters with full dress suits and white gloves. In the rear of the hall was the inscription in letters of cedar, "A happy new year to all, 1879." Underneath this were two United States flags crossed about an evergreen wreath. The walls of the whole room were ornamented with evergreen festoons and wreaths. The ornaments of the tables were especially admired. In the center of each was a tall pyramid cake with the finest designs executed in the icing. All over the tables were smaller cakes of no less admirable construction. The display of china and glass was very fine, and under the full light of the three large chandeliers sparkled in unusual beauty. The long tables were quite full, from 2 to 4, the hours of dinner. Many of our leading citizens participated in the pleasures of the occasion, and the numerous guests of the house were out in force. One of the most unique points in the whole affair was the style of the bills of fare.

They were in the form of green shields, edged with gilt, with a gilt picture of the Kimball house in the center. Under the curve of the shield nestled the bill of fare headed with a "Happy New Year." Leaf after leaf it unfolded and displayed such a wealth of edibles as would please the palate of the most pampered epicurean, beginning with a lavish variety of soups, fish and oysters, it proceeded through a rich catalogue of all sorts of solid comforts. The program of game was especially fine, including prairie chicken, saddle of venison, canvas-back duck, quail in any style, and mallard duck. The other parts of the bill were equally well supplied with all the luxuries one could wish. As soon as the guests were seated their wants were most promptly attended to by the waiters, under direction of "Erwin," their efficient superintendent. All the while the band played a series of operatic selections in the perfection of style. Soon the sparkle of champagne added to the pleasure of the scene, and there was a perfect picture of enjoyment. The full courses were served and concluded with a list of pastry and dessert which was all that anybody could wish. Dozens of fancy dishes, prepared in all the perfection of artistic cuisine, were arranged before the guests. The dinner was complete, and the compliments showered upon it pleased the generous proprietors, who so carefully arranged all for the pleasure of their guests. Several critics of such matters pronounced it a spread worthy of any caterer. It was an honor to this elegant hotel, which is kept in a manner to reflect honor on our city. All who enjoyed it wished many happy returns to the proprietors.

THE NEW YEAR'S CHANGES.

A Remarkably Few Dissolutions of Partnership—Some New Firms Started.

Never, within the history of Atlanta, has the first of January brought so few changes in the commercial system as at present.

A REVIEW OF THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS of THE CONSTITUTION, in which it is to be presumed all changes are noted, there is not a single firm that discontinues business, except one, and that one—Messrs. Simons & Lee—both the partners have started a new business; so that this dissolution gives us two firms in place of one old one. The old firm of Silvey, Dougherty & Co. announces the withdrawal of one of its young members, who withdraws simply to give his whole time to the retail trade, having taken two handsome stores on Marietta. Grambling, Spalding & Co. announce the withdrawal of Captain Dick Spalding, but have taken in Mr. T. A. Gramling, and will continue business under the same firm name.

It thus appears that Atlanta will not lose by the changes of the new year a single one of the established firms that have held a place in her business system, and not a single business man who has been actively engaged in business in the city.

The number of business houses will be considerably increased, several new houses having been announced within the past few weeks. The business of the city is rapidly settling down to be steady and methodical, with few changes, no convulsions and the old houses are continually growing stronger and better. The old flush times of quick fortunes and frequent panics is gone, but a steadier, safer and surer method has taken its place.

Sweet Sounds.

One of the most enjoyable serenades ever heard in THE CONSTITUTION office was given by an Italian band which has just arrived in the city. The members of the band are John Pelter, the flutist, B. R. Bianco, first violinist, Joe Varella, second violinist, and L. Lardasa, theharpist. They are musicians of rare skill, and their rendition of operatic selections is exquisite in its perfection. These musicians will remain in the city for some days yet. They are at Mrs. Sykes's, on Mitchell street.

GEORGIA'S FEDERAL PRISONERS.

What Captain Nelms Thinks Devens Should do and Devens Won't do.

Some time ago, feeling the injustice that resulted from the sending of Georgians convicted of illicit distilling to northern penitentiaries, Governor Colquitt instructed Captain Nelms, the keeper of the Georgia penitentiary, to make an official offer to Attorney-General Devens that the state of Georgia would take care of all Georgians convicted in the federal courts at exactly the same rates charged by the northern prisons, and that he would pledge himself as an official of Georgia to see that the prisoners were safely kept by Captain Nelms. "This proposition I conveyed to the attorney-general some months ago. I added that it was made

BY ESPECIAL ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR,

and that he would guarantee that the prisoners should be justly treated. It was some time before I received an answer, and when it did come it was short and to the point. He said that he would not accept the proposition. It seems to me that if he was anxious to save the government money he would do this, because it would save transportation for the guards and prisoners. I do not see why Georgians who are convicted under the United States laws could not be kept in Georgia penitentiaries. Besides being more convenient and cheaper, it would leave the prisoners near their homes at the expiration of their terms. As it is, they are discharged in New York or some other distant state, and, as their families are poor, it is almost impossible for them to get back to their old connections. It appears, however, that nothing can be done. We have done the best we could, and the fault is not with us."

THE NEW BOND.

The Handsome Design Which the Treasurer Has in Hand.

Sitting in the treasury department yesterday, Treasurer Renfroe passed over a couple of designs, remarking:

"These will show you what the new bonds will look like."

The designs received the closest reportorial scrutiny. They are excellent copies, with but slight changes, of the design which Treasurer Renfroe had had prepared in this city, and as returned to him from the American bank note engraving company, dressed in a bright green color, make a very handsome picture.

A FIVER.

The design is for one of the five dollar bonds and is exceedingly tasty. The lettering on the face is chaste and not at all bold. The face recites the character and issuance of the bond in pursuance of law. Two vignettes adorn either end of the face, one of which, the first, will contain the portrait of a very young and handsome Georgian for whom the treasurer has special affection—his grandson—while the other will have the coat of arms of the state. The scroll and lathe-work in the corners and around the border will be very handsome, and the tinted back ground, with the words "five dollars," will be in perfect harmony.

THE REVERSE

side of the bond will be enclosed with border and corner pieces, and will contain in full the act of the general assembly authorizing the issuance of this series of bonds.

The coupons are diminutive postage-stampy affairs, ranged in a line along the bottom of the bond. They are lilliputian due-bills which the big bill seems to hover over as a hen would over its chickens. Treasurer Renfroe, to avoid the ragged look which severing the coupons would give the bonds, has endeavored to so arrange as to have them on the end where they might be clipped the full width of the bond, but is not satisfied, as yet, with his plan. The bonds will soon be completed.

DOMESTIC BILLS OF LADING.

A Demand for Such as Will Better Facilitate Trade.

Considerable complaint has been uttered in the business community, and probably more by merchants of railroad towns trading with Atlanta, upon the subject of railroad bills of landing.

It appears that freights shipped from this point are merely receipted for by the railroad agents, and a copy of such receipt is about all that the merchant or shipper has to attach to the bill or invoice sent to his customer.

THE CUSTOM ELSEWHERE

appears to be far more convenient and serviceable to the mercantile and shipping communities. In all the leading trade-centers and railroad shipping points the companies we understand, give bills of lading fully setting forth the packages, or goods, classification and rate of freight through to destination. When this is done the bill of lading, or a duplicate, can be forwarded to the consignee and he thereby become advised of the shipment of his goods and of the cost which he will have to pay for their transportation upon arrival.

THE VALUE OF THE PLAN

is appreciated by merchants for many reasons, not the least of which is the fixedness it gives to rates and the benefits of a foreknowledge of the gross cost of the goods when landed at their destination. When goods are bought and shipped, and neither the consignor nor the consignee are advised of the charges which are to accumulate in transit, the trouble to both is great and the opportunities for advantageous trading are diminished. There are other reasons why this system should prevail with the railroads centering in and leading from Atlanta and it possibly only needs a combined request from a majority of the larger shippers to accomplish the reform. The clerical labor of the office may be slightly augmented, but beyond that we can divine no very strong objection that the roads could urge against the plan.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MATTER

is presented by some, who say that tariffs are easily obtainable from all the roads, and that shippers and consignees can easily make their own estimates after properly locating the classification of the freight to be shipped. This, however, is claimed to be very unsatisfactory and frequently erroneous. The best plan is the one suggested, and we believe the one generally desired. It is said the roads will give such bills of lading if they are asked for at the time shipments are made.

THE LADIES' FAIR.

A Crowded House and a Brilliant Reception.

As previously announced, the ladies of the Catholic congregation assembled at the hall where the fair is being held, and extended a handsome reception to their many friends. The idea seemed to be a most happy one, and was taken advantage of by a large number of gentlemen. The ladies were elegantly costumed, and presented a pleasing appearance. The compliments of the season were freely passed, and all seemed highly pleased.

At night the labors of the fair were resumed with unwonted enthusiasm. The several ballots progressed in a lively manner, and the receipts were, doubtless, quite large. At a late hour the fair closed to be resumed again to-night, when several new features will be presented. All should go to-night.

POLICE POINTS.

—The polls were all orderly yesterday and few arrests were made.

—One negro was arrested at the city hall polls yesterday for illegal voting.

—Recorder Milledge held no court yesterday on account of the election.

—The police did a good day's service yesterday.

—No state arrests were made by the police yesterday.

—Policemen are not allowed to make bets upon elections.

—The city was rather quiet last night, and few arrests were made by the police.

—Up to a late hour last night nothing of any great importance had been reported at the station-house.

—The supernumeraries did some good service yesterday in maintaining order at the polls.

—The members of the police force should be given a furlough of one day in which time to polish their boots.

—The [illegible] the rear of the police headquarters [illegible] and an occupant in several [illegible].

—[illegible] made yesterday and as a consequence [illegible] recorder's court to be held this morning will not be largely attended.

—[illegible] being off duty yesterday [illegible] Williams, White, Flynn and [illegible] have charge of the police force during the day.

—The police force of our city was so well divided yesterday that a squad was kept on duty at both voting precincts during the entire time they were kept open.

—Several of the members of the police force may be put down as good swimmers if we may judge by the way that they ploughed through the mud on yesterday.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

A Georgia Republican Believes that Free Schools are the Only Means of Breaking Up the Solid South.

New York Tribune.

A resident of Georgia, who holds a prominent position in the republican party in that state, and is now present in this city, was visited by a Tribune reporter recently, to whom he spoke freely on the state of political affairs in the south, with which he is thoroughly conversant. "The Tribune's correspondence from South Carolina," said he, "exposing the systematic intimidation of republican voters in that state, and the fraudulent methods employed to secure a 'solid south' for the democratic party, is accomplishing a good work. Seventeen years after the act of secession the spirit which actuates the leaders of the southern democracy is the same. They have not learned one new principle; their defeat only taught them discretion. State sovereignty is their political creed now, as it was before the war; instead of slavery they want a feudal control of labor. To establish this they are fighting for the control of the government. This they will attain by political action, if possible, through the political sentimentalism of some northern states it may be, but by force if necessary and possible. They do not propose to take the field again as rebels. If the old issues are to be fought over again, the south will fight from the position of the government against the north, as the rebels. These are the views of the leaders, the landed aristocracy, a class embracing only a small proportion of the people, but by reason of their thorough organization, singleness of purpose, superior education and desperation, the absolute masters of the southern democracy. Many good men act with the democratic party in the south who do not approve of the policy advocated by the bourbon leaders, but the latter control the party and compel the masses to obey their commands."

"Do you believe these leaders desperate enough to plunge us into another war?"

"They are desperate enough for anything. Do you imagine that the men who through social ostracism, villification, intimidation, force, fraud and murder have gained the control of all the government of the southern states would stop at anything to accomplish the designs for which the south has already suffered so much? They would fight again, but their chief hope lies in legislation. With this view they are pushing all their ablest men to the front, and the delegation representing the south in the incoming congress will be found one of the strongest it has had there for generations, and will be doubly strong from its singleness of purpose and devotion to that right-eous cause to which through force, fraud and ballot-stuffing it owes its presence there with so solid a front."

"How do you account for the hold the democratic leaders have over the southern democracy?"

"The prestige of birth and education. Were education as general in the south as it is in the north such a thing as a 'solid south' would be out of the question. With a good system of free schools at work in Georgia the power of the bourbons would be broken forever in ten years; without such a system it seems likely to perpetuate itself. Common schools, free to all, are the only means by which the old feudal doctrine of a privileged class can ever be eliminated from the southern nature. When seven millions of whites and four millions of blacks in the south have been educated to read and think, and vote for themselves and to regard themselves in all the civil attributes of manhood and freedom as the peers of the one million landed aristocracy, the south will begin to realize what American civilization is, and not till then. I have helped make education the watchword of the republican party in Georgia. Through it we are attracting moderate democrats to work with us, while we have aroused, if possible, a more bitter antagonism among the bourbons. They see in the free system of education we advocate the downfall of their supremacy and the building up of a civilization that knows and acknowledges no superiority of race. To defeat independent democrats who advocate schools for the enfranchisement of the south the bourbons have arrayed all their forces of lies, fraud and intimidation with the bitterness as though fighting against republicans. For they realize that to yield the state governments to the friends of free education would be to forego all their schemes against the national government."

"Do they not realize that to consolidate the south means a consolidation of the north?"

"The result of your November elections opened their eyes to that in a sudden and unexpected manner. It amazed them, but that it will divert them from their purpose is not to be hoped. The southern leaders may be turned from their path, but it will only be to seek another leading to the same end. The north has always been slow to comprehend or believe the intrigues of the south. It did not understand the political danger in 1861 until the war was actually begun. If it is wise it will not be caught a second time. Southern aims are the same now as then, only their tactics are changed. Southern leaders watch closely the course of events in the north, and shape their policy accordingly. Let northern republicans imitate them in watchfulness, and assist the cause of free education in the south as the speediest means of putting an end to all distinctions of birth and class. Free education also means the building up of the republican party in the south. It will detach a large following of the whites from the democracy, to which they are only bound by the chains of ignorance. And whenever the republican party shows itself able to protect and advance the blacks it is sure of the colored vote.

"And, finally, there is one more important point. The north must be brought to see that the conversion of the south to republican ideas must be a political missionary work, if it is ever realized in our times. The ideas have been planted there and they are of such vitality that they will grow, although left to themselves. But if they are to amount to anything in the present, they must be aided from the north. The republican party is well organized in the south, but it is without men thoroughly imbued with the ideas of true republicanism, able to cope with the leaders of the wealthy class. With this class it is a money fight, for the control of labor is what they seek, and that means money. As the field now stands, it is money, supported by indifference and ignorance, against the principles of education and enlightenment which are organized in the republican party. If you can detach the indifferent and ignorant support from the wealthy leaders, you can convert the south to republicanism. The way to this lies through education."

THE BRAZILIAN FAMINE.

Terrible Suffering in the Northern Provinces of Ceara.

Captain William Weir, of the steamer City of Rio Janeiro, which arrived at New York from Brazil Friday, says that just before he sailed for New York he met a man from Ceara, the famine-stricken region in northern Brazil, who told him that the people there were dying so fast that it was impossible to make coffins to supply the demand, and that they dug ditches and tumbled the unshrouded corpses into them, eight or ten at a time. The deaths from small-pox were as high as 500 to 600 daily in Ceara alone, and it was with great difficulty that persons could be found to convey the dead bodies to the ditches in which they were buried. The city was crowded, when the small-pox broke out, with refugees from the interior of the province, who had been driven in by the terrible famine which desolated it a few months ago. Among these refugees, already weakened by the famine, the small-pox raged with fearful virulence.

The Brazilian government is doing all in its power to alleviate the distress, for the country outside of Ceara suffered less than the city itself, simply because there were fewer people to be attacked. During the famine the government sent away all the people they could (about 30,000), scattering them nearly all over Brazil. One thousand were sent to Para, where they were employed by the Collins Brothers in the construction of the Mamore railroad. Captain Weir says that while the small-pox in Ceara cannot be exaggerated, there is no truth in the report that the people in the interior of the province are compelled to devour carrion and corpses. The inhabitants left in the country are so few that the government now has no difficulty in supplying them with all the food they require.

Of the Americans who went to Brazil to work upon the Mamore railroad, not more than 70 are still at work. The remainder have scattered in all directions, finding it impossible to accommodate themselves to the climate and work. Those who can raise money to pay their passage are returning home as fast as they can, but a large majority cannot get enough ahead to take them out of the country.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 1.—The Maine legislature convened to-day. J. Manchester Haynes was elected president of the senate and M. P. Frank, of Portland, speaker of the house. Resolutions were passed that the specie resumption now achieved should be maintained honestly and uninterruptedly.

Tilden as a Railroad Director.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CLEVELAND, January 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad company was held yesterday. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: August Belmont, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Lanier and F. T. Walker, of New York; B. F. Jones and G. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Thomas A. Scott and William Buckwell, of Philadelphia; E. M. Ferguson, of Cincinnati; R. P. Ranney, James F. Clark and J. V. Painter, of Cleveland.

Captain Morgan's Florida Excursion.

Parties who contemplate taking advantage of the very low rate offered by Captain Morgan's excursion to Florida should apply at once, as his number is limited and the list must be closed by the 6th instant. If, therefore, you have decided to accompany his party, drop him a postal card and he will call upon you or reserve you a ticket, or furnish any information you may desire regarding rates, etc. Judging from the names of ladies and gentlemen we have seen enrolled upon his list thus far no more select body ever composed an excursion party. Apply at once.

Fire.

About three o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was sounded and the firemen were promptly out. The blaze was near Ponce de Leon, but its exact locality and occasion were not discovered at the time of going to press

Not Medicine but Food.

The fall and early winter season is the harvest time of hacking coughs and debilitating forms of Catarrh, just as the later spring is the seed time of malarial fevers. To know a certain cure of the one, and a preventive of the other, is to have within our reach the most inestimable blessing of of the period. We do know them, for these really marvelous properties are combined in SCOTT'S EMULSION OF THE OIL with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

There is no form of physical waste and prostrated vitality, that a bountiful use of the Emulsion, will not change to glowing health and full life and vigor, and then it is not a disagreeable medicine, but the most delightful kind of food.

415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

—Miss June McKinley's Select School will reopen at 269 Peachtree street, Monday, January 6th, 1879. Special attention to and care of little children. Common and higher English branches, Latin, French and Music taught. Drawing and Painting taught by Mr. Nat. McKinley and Mrs. A. E. McKinley.
552 dec24 dtjan6 tues thur sun

The Merchants' Bank.

ATLANTA, GA., January 1, 1879.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking house in this city on the 14th instant at 10 a. m.
jan1 1t J. H. PORTER, Cashier.

There's no use Talking

About the adulterated, cheap baking powders in comparison with Dooley's Yeast Powder. The latter is strictly pure, wholesome, and is put up full weight. Satisfactory results in using are guaranteed every time.

Georgia Academy of Science.

ATLANTA, GA., January 1st, 1878.

ATTENTION, MEMBERS!

A regular session of the Academy will be held at the Hall, No. 9 West Mitchell street, Thursday, January 2d, at 7:30 p. m. Dr. George H. Rohe will deliver a lecture on the recent Arctic Explorations illustrated. Members are allowed to invite friends.

H. B. LEE, M. D.,
jan2 d1t Secretary.

NO MORE BALDHEADS.

The Race to Entirely Disappear.

The announcement that the race of baldheads is soon to disappear entirely from the face of the earth may startle the timid, and grate harshly upon the ears of those who are accustomed to regard the shining pates of their friends with a sort of sacred reverence; but no harm is to come to those unfortunates who, like poor Uncle Ned, "have no wool on the top of the head, the place where the wool ought to grow." They are not to be extirpated, and not a hair of their heads is to be injured. Their baldness is to be covered over, not by art, but by a natural growth of hair, stimulated to development by the application of that wonderful discovery, Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. In many cases it will almost destroy the identity of the individual for a time; but the change will be such a delightful and wonderful one, that all must eventually rejoice over it. It will be very curious, doubtless, to miss all the baldheads from the churches, the lecture rooms, the theaters, and other public assemblies, but the transformation is bound to come. No matter how smooth or shining the orb—no matter how barren it has been—when tickled o'er a few times with Carboline it is bound to bring forth an abundant crop and enable the possessor of the bare head to shake the locks as proudly as did ever Samson or Absolom. Sold by druggists.

Joseph E. Pond, Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro, Mass., says: "For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard-ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your Carboline, and the effect has been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for many years, there now appears a thick growth, and I am fully convinced by continuing its use, in time I shall have nearly as good a head of hair as I ever had. I expect the growth to be slow, but it is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. I am induced to write this for the reason that I know you have a good thing, and wish all who are bareheaded on top of their head to try it, firmly believing that you will soon receive benefit from its use. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth." jan2 dtf

—We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. W. S. Turner, which occurred in this city at two o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, January 1st. By her sweet and gentle disposition and her consistent Christian life, she had become endeared to a large circle of friends who will mourn her loss. Mr. Turner has the sympathy of the community in his great affliction. The remains of Mrs. Turner were carried to Montgomery for burial.

APPLES.

Car-load just arrived and must be sold at once. Lookout for a bargain at the old stand of Simons & Lee. jan2 d2t

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—I notice a card in this morning's CONSTITUTION, signed "A Witness," that does me injustice by stating that the article on Mr. Jas. Collins alluded to by "Witness" was charged to me. If so charged, it was not by my authority. I neither wrote or sent it to your office and certainly will not pay for it. I do not know who will be elected, but I have written nothing for the canvass but what I am willing to sign.

January 1, 1879. G. W. ADAIR.
6 jan2 d1t

WATCHES.

We have on sale the largest stock of fine Watches ever opened in this city, at the lowest prices that prevail. Of the fine manufactures of Tiffany & Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co. and Waltham Watch Co. we have a complete assortment in ladies' and gents' sizes. Those contemplating purchases in this line will find it to their interest to inspect our goods.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Jewelers,
34 Whitehall Street.
55 dec5 d4w

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 1, 1879.

H S McNair, Conyers, Ga; C B Randall, Ackworth; A A Gallacher, I & G N R R; B F Nevall, Chattanooga; R Richardson, Chicago, Ill; D B Woodruff, Macon, Ga; Mrs J N Rennico, Colorado Springs; M W Garlington, Gainesville; James P Smith and wife, Blount county, Ala; E A Warwick, Central, S C; C O Chenault, Washington City; H S Swarts, Chattanooga; Leroy Brown, Dawson, Ga; B P Thompson, Hampton, Ga; F K Hatton, Eminence, Ky; J M Selkirk, Rome, Ga; B D Hazell, New York; J R Henly, Sweetwater Tenn; A J Moses, S C; J D Stewtrt, Griffin; W H Smith, N Y; M A Evans, Bartow, Ga; W J Brannan, Ga R R; H Booth, Ala; Wm C Mayberry, Detroit, Mich; John M Harwell, Ga; R F Williams, H A Roberts. P D Knott, Marietta.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 1, 1879.

E W O O'Nealk, Oxford, Ga; hhillip J Cohen, N Y; G W Scroggins, Louisville; J S Biggs, Cinnnati; Arthur H Gray, Catoosa, Ga; James H Cator, Baltimore; Dr Metcalf and wife, N Y; Mrs T Farragut and Maid, N Y; Mrs Flake, Miss; F H Barnhart, U S A; J E Blalock, Jonesboro; F E Ere, Augusta; Chas M Gilbert, Savannah; O E Biggs, Cincinnati; V B Prescato, England; L Levy, N Y; Ed C Holmes, N Y; L Dismore, Boston; O H Calmary, Baltimore; Sam Pratt, N Y; A R Lawton, Savandah; E B Dana, N Y; W A Couch, Richmond; J D Garper, Bath Co, Ga; R M Benford, Virginia; A C Higgie, Marrietta; Miss King, Miss Long, Newnan.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 1, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....101
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	104@105	Atlanta City 8s	107@109
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold	110@111	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	83@ 85	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	105@107	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@104
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		Ga. R. R. 6s	95@ 97
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Cent. R. R.	105@107	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	100@102	So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
Atlanta Water	99@102	M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Atlanta City 7s	99@101	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	75@ 78	South Wes R. R.	96@ 99
Central R. R.	73@ 75	Atlanta Str't R R	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	103@105		

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 1, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton steady; middlings 8¾@8¾; low middlings 7⅞.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	30
Air Line Railroad	50
Georgia Railroad	00
Central Railroad	93
Western and Atlantic Railroad	3
West Point Railroad	200
Total	376
Receipts previously	64,995
Total	65,371
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	65,472

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	860
Shipments previously	56,621
Total	56,881
Stock on hand	8,591

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—16@17c.
BUTTER—packed in small cans in good demand at 18c; bulk in boxes and mixed 10@15.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 8c; turkeys 10
BEESWAX—25@28½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾@1¾.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@5½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½. North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00a$1 20.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—40: se